

The

Pearl

Series

For

Preparatory School

Year two

Final Revision

Prepared by



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مدونة **خواجہ**

ترحب بكم

وتتمنى لكم أحلى الأوقات

كل عام وأنتم بخير

الضمائر Pronouns

Subject ضمائر الفاعل	Object ضمائر المفعول	Possessive ملكية		Reflexive ضمائر منعكسة
		صفة ملكية	ضمير ملكية	
I	أنا	me	my ملكي	mine myself بنفسي
he	هو	him	his ملكه	himself بنفسه
she	هي	her	her ملكها	herself بنفسها
it	هو/هي لغير العاقل	it	its ملكه/ملكها	itself بنفسه/بنفسها
you	أنت / أنت أنتم / أنتم	you	your ملكك ملككم	yourself بنفسك yourselves بأنفسكم
we	نحن	us	our ملكنا	ourselves بأنفسنا
they	هم	them	their ملكهم	themselves بأنفسهم

أدوات الإستفهام Question Words

What	ما/ماذا لغير العاقل	How much	كم كميته	How many	كم عدد
What colour	ما لون	How often = How many times كم عدد المرات			
What time	ما الوقت	How much	كم ثمن	What price	
What kind of	ما نوع	How old	كم عمر	What age	
Where	أين (المكان)	How fast	كم سرعة	What speed	
When	متى (الزمن)	How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size	
Why	لماذا (السبب)	How high	كم ارتفاع	What height	
Which	أى (للإختيار)	How heavy	كم وزن	What weight	
Who	من (للعاقل)	How wide	كم اتساع	What width	
Whose	ملك من	How deep	كم عمق	What depth	
How	كيف (الحال-الوسيلة)	How tall	كم طول	What length	
How far	كم بعد المسافة	How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length	
I am	I was	I / We	me / us	my / our	لاحظ عند تكوين السؤال
Are you	Were you	you	you	your	

Helping Verbs الأفعال المساعدة

inf.	Be يكون	Do يفعل	Have يمتلك	Modal verbs
Present مضارع	am / is / are	do / does	have / has	أفعال ناقصة
Past ماضي	was / were	did	had	
P.P	been	done	had	
They				can could
We	are ='re			will would
You		do	have ='ve	shall should
I	am ='m	did	had	may might
He				must had to
She	is ='s	does	has ='s	
It				



Don't Forget

Verb to Be يكون



Affirmative	Negative	Question
I → am='m	I → am not	Am → I
He She It } is = 's	He She It } is not = isn't	Is { he she it ...?
You We They } are='re	You We They } are not = aren't	Are { you we they

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I He She It } was	I He She It } was not wasn't	Was { I he she it ...?
You We They } were	You We They } were not weren't	Were { you we they

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Fatma wants to know Manal's favourite hobby.
 Fatma : What is your favourite hobby, Manal?
 Manal :
2. Nawal asks Nada about her interests.
 Nawal :?
 Nada : I'm interested in IT and computer.
3. Marwa asks Huda if her sister is single or not.
 Marwa :?
 Huda : No, she is married.
- 4- Manar asks Atef about his school.
 Manar : How far is your school from here?
 Atef :
5. Rania and Marwa are talking about a new book.
 Rania :?
 Marwa : It is about sports.
- 6- Sara is talking with Hind about computers.
 Sara : Why are computers important?
 Hind :
7. A doctor is asking Amal who is ill.
 Doctor : Good morning. What's wrong with you?
 Amal :
8. Mona wants to know Hala's telephone number.
 Mona :?
 Hala : It's 5531318966.
9. Ola asks her friend Soad about Braille's writing system.
 Ali : What is the use of Braille's writing system?
 Hassan :
10. Nour is asking Dalia about her brother's age.
 Nour :?
 Dalia : He is eleven years old.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. One of my hobbies watching football matches.
a) am b) is c) are d) were
2. She born in 2001.
a) is b) was c) are d) were
3. Where born?
a) you were b) were you c) did you d) have you
4. My name Amgad.
a) is b) was c) are d) were

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. No, he isn't. My father is a doctor. (Is)
.....
2. Cairo is the capital of Egypt. (What)
.....
3. Hany is 14 years old. (How old)
.....
4. Twenty students are in our class. (How many)
.....
5. Seif is a taxi driver. (What)
.....
6. Yes, I was born in Giza. (Were)
.....
7. Jack and Dan were born on May 17, 1968. (When)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Magdy and Seif be neighbours. (.....)
2. There are too much water on the floor. (.....)
3. She has born in Alex. (.....)
4. One of my favourite subjects are English. (.....)



Don't Forget

يملك
have + (p.p)



Affirmative	Negative	Question	
I You } have We } 've They } got He } She } has It } 's	have not haven't has not hasn't	Have you we they } got He she it } Has	أداة استفهام have you we they } got he she it } has



Don't Forget

يملك / يتناول
have + (n.)



Affirmative	Negative	Question	
I You } have We } 've They } He } has She } 's It }	I You } don't We } They } have He } She } doesn't It }	Do you we they } have Does he she it }	أداة استفهام do you we they } have does he she it }

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

- Adel asks Tamer about having a computer.
Adel : Have you got a computer?
Tamer :
- Ahmed is asking Eman about senses.
Ahmed :?
Eman : I have got five senses.
- Noha and Huda are talking about deaf students.
Noha : What problem do deaf students have in class?
Huda :

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. Salma hasn't any sisters.
a) get b) gets c) got d) getting

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Yes, she has a car. (Does)

2. We have five senses. (How)



Expressing Opinion
التعبير عن الرأي



Asking for opinion السؤال عن الرأي	Expressing opinion التعبير عن الرأي
What do you think of / about? What is your opinion about / on...?	I think In my opinion

Agreeing الموافقة	Disagreeing عدم الموافقة
- I agree with you. - I think so.	- I don't agree (with you). - No, I don't think so.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialouges:-

1. Ahmed is asking Maged's opinion about his birthday party.
Ahmed :
Maged : In my opinion it was fantastic.
2. Ahmed wants to know Maged's opinion about history.
Ahmed : What do you think of history?
Maged :



Don't Forget

Jobs الوظائف



Job الوظيفة	Description وصفها
A mechanic ميكانيكي	He works in a garage or workshop. He checks engines and fixes them. He repairs cars and machines.
A cook طبّاح	He works in the kitchen at a hotel or a restaurant.
A sales assistant بائع	He helps people find what they want. He sells things in a shop
A clothes designer مُصمّم ملابس	He has good ideas for new clothes. He enjoys designing new clothes.
A TV reporter مُراسل تليفزيوني	He works in television. He thinks quickly and speaks well.
A teacher مدرس	He teaches pupils at school.
A carpenter نجار	He makes wooden chairs and tables.
A hotel manager مدير فندق	He manages all the business of his hotel.
A scientist عالم	He works in a science lab most of the time. He finds new medicines for people who are ill.
A doctor طبيب	He works with ill or injured people.
A nurse ممرضة	She helps doctors in hospitals.
A farmer فلاح	He works on a farm. He grows crops.
A policeman رجل شرطة	He works in a police station. He controls traffic and catches thieves.



Don't Forget

Must - Mustn't



must + inf. المصدر	mustn't + inf. المصدر
❖ للتعبير عن إلزام شخصي الآن, أو شعور داخلي شخصي بضرورة عمل شيء ما. - I must read that book again. - I must tell the truth. - I must stop smoking.	❖ للتعبير عن المنع والتحريم - لا يجب أن تفعل كذا لأنه ممنوع أو محرم أو ضد القانون أو الإلزام من قانون أو لائحة. - Visitors mustn't smoke. - You mustn't arrive late for work.



Don't Forget

Present Continuous

المضارع المستمر



Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I → am	I → am not	Am → I	- يستخدم للتعبير عن ١- حدث يقع الآن - He's eating.	- Look - Listen - now - look out - still
He } is She } It }	He } isn't She } It }	Is { he { she { it	٢- حدث تم التخطيط للقيام به فى المستقبل - I'm going to Luxor next week.	- at present - at the present time - at the moment
You } We } are They }	You } aren't We } They }	Are { you { we { they		

ملاحظات

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) ، نحذف (e) ونضع (ing) مثل :-

bake → baking	come → coming	live → living
make → making	ride → riding	take → taking
drive → driving	give → giving	have → having
be → being	see → seeing	

- ماعدا :-

(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك واحد (a - e - i - o - u) يُكرر الحرف الأخير ونضع (ing) مثل :-

cut → cutting	put → putting	get → getting
shop → shopping	run → running	swim → swimming

- ماعدا :-

remember → remembering	visit → visiting	listen → listening
happen → happening	enjoy → enjoying	snow → snowing

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرفان متحركان ، نضع (ing) مثل :-

eat → eating	read → reading	need → needing
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Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Raghdha is going to the market.
Nawal : Why are you going to the market?
Raghdha :
2. Mother is in the kitchen.
Heba : What are you doing?
Mother :
3. Ahmed is asking Sami how much water is evaporating.
Ahmed :?
Sami : : About a liter of water is evaporating from the pan every minute.
4. A father is talking to his son.
Heba :?
Mother : I am sending an e-mail.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. They computer games now
a) play b) are playing c) playing d) played
2. Look! He a horse.
a) are riding b) rides c) riding d) is riding
3. Rana lunch at the moment.
a) cooks b) cooked c) is cooking d) are cooking

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Yes, they are going to the cinema tomorrow. (Are)
.....
2. They are playing at school. (Where)
.....
3. Marwa is studying English at the moment. (What)
.....
4. I'm leaving for London tomorrow. (When)
.....
5. She is cooking now. (What)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. We're watch a cartoon about a lion. (.....)
2. Salma reads a story now. (.....)
3. Is Hosam listen to music at the moment? (.....)



Don't Forget

Present Simple

المضارع البسيط



Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
يتكون من مصدر الفعل بإضافة ies, es, s مع he, she, it أو الاسم المفرد ies, es, s وبدون مع I, you, we, they أو الاسم الجمع	I You We They } don't المصدر He She It } doesn't المصدر	Do { I you we they } Does { he she it }	- يستخدم للتعبير عن Habit عادة - I get up at 6 o'clock. Fact حقيقة - The moon moves round the Earth.	always usually often sometimes not often rarely never every

ملاحظات

(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بـ (x - o - ch - sh - ss) نضيف له (es)
cross → crosses wash → washes watch → watches
go → goes fix → fixes

(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ies)
study → studies worry → worries fly → flies

(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a - e - i - o - u) نضع (s)
play → plays say → says
enjoy → enjoys buy → buys

(٤) يُستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حقائق ووصف حقائق علمية

When = If

→

مضارع بسيط

مضارع بسيط

When water boils, it turns into steam.

The sun doesn't fall in the morning, it rises.

(٥) يُستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد الروابط الزمنية للتعبير عن المستقبل:-

when, after, before, as soon as, if, unless, till, until

when, after, before,

as soon as,

if, unless

present simple + future (will / be going to) inf.

مضارع بسيط

مستقبل

مضارع بسيط ← till / until ← مستقبل منفى

- As soon as I return home, I'll give you a ring.

- We are going to return home after we finish the meeting.

(٦) يُحول زمن المضارع البسيط الى المبنى للمجهول كالآتى:
(object + am, is, are + pp)

Active : The servant washes the car everyday.

Passive: *The car is washed everyday by the servant.*

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialouges:-

1. Saber is asking Adel about jobs.

Saber : Where does a scientist work?

Adel :

2. Sara is asking Huda about the job of the flight attendant.

Sara : What does a flight attendant do?

Huda :

٣. A teacher is asking a student about science.

Teacher : What does condensation mean?

Student :

٤. Huda and Heba are talking about the sun.

Huda : Does the sun rises in the morning?

Heab :

٥. Sarah is asking Dina about ice-cream.

Sarah : What does an ice-cream taste like?

Dina :

٦. Heba is asking Soha about the farmer's job.

Heba :?

Soha : He grows crops and vegetables

٧. Ali is asking Emad about growing vegetables.

Ali :?

Emad : Vegetables are grown on farms.

٨. Ali and Sami are talking about senses.

Ali :?

Sami : To taste things.

٩. Ahmed and Sami are talking about science experiment.
 Ahmed :?
 Sami : When we boil water, it turns into steam.
١٠. Dina and Nada are talking about hobbies.
 Dina : You like tennis. How often do you play?
 Nada :
١١. Ahmed is asking Amir how he likes his tea.
 Dina :?
 Nada : I like it with little sugar, please.
١٢. Ahmed is asking Amir about the job of the science teacher.
 Dina :?
 Nada : He helps students to do science experiment.
١٣. Sami and Ali are in a laboratory.
 Sami : What happens if drops of water freezes in a cloud?
 Ali :

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. Mona usually to her school with Soha.
 a) walks b) is walking c) walked d) walking
2. You tired. You should have a rest.
 a) is looking b) look c) looking d) has looked
3. The sun us heat and light.
 a) give b) gives c) giving d) gave
4. Ahmed the piano daily.
 a) practise b) practice c) practising d) practises
5. He listens to music. He is deaf.
 a) usually b) sometimes c) always d) never
6. My father works in this hotel. He lots of people.
 a) met b) meeting c) meat d) meets
7. Sugar cane to get sugar.
 a) grow b) grows c) is grown d) are grown
8. English from left to right.
 a) writes b) wrote c) write d) is written



Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Yes, farmers keep cows for milk and meat. (Do)
.....
2. No, she lives alone. (Does)
.....
3. Doctors examine the patients. (Who)
.....
4. I drink about a litre of water every day. (How much)
.....
5. This mobile costs two hundred pounds. (How much)
.....
6. We study many subjects at school. (How many)
.....
7. We buy meat at the butcher's. (Where)
.....
8. This apple tastes delicious. (What)
.....
9. This food tastes delicious. (How)
.....
10. The story teaches me to be kind. (What)
.....
11. She does her homework at night. (When)
.....
12. He goes to the library twice a week. (How)
.....
13. When you boil water, it turns into steam. (What)
.....
14. I'm going to have lunch as soon as I arrive home. (What)
.....
15. I like tea more than coffee. (Which)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Hala enjoy watching TV in the evening. (.....)
2. They always borrows books. (.....)
3. Those flowers smells very nice. (.....)
4. Mohamed arrive home at 3 o'clock every day. (.....)
5. Nadia usually brushed her teeth after she eats. (.....)
6. Where is John come from? (.....)
7. The system is now know by Braille's name. (.....)
8. Chickens are keeping by farmers. (.....)
9. Trees grow in the streets to make them beautiful. (.....)



What is the best thing to do when → فاعل → فعل ?

Giving advice إعطاء نصيحة	Accepting advice قبول النصيحة	Refusing advice رفض النصيحة
<div> <div> الفاعل </div> <div> should shouldn't ought to ought not to </div> </div> <div> <div> المصدر </div> <div> - I advise you to - I advise you not to - My advice to you is to - My advice to you is not to - The best thing to do is to - It is a good idea to </div> </div>	<div> - Yes, you are right. - Yes, I will do it now. - Yes, I know I should. </div>	<div> - I'll think about it. - Sorry, I don't think so. </div>

✗ If you are tired, I think you should sleep.

✗ You should take a taxi if you are late.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Ahmed is very weak. He asks his doctor's advice.

Ahmed : What should I do to be fit?

Doctor :

2. Nada and Mona are talking about a good friend.
 Nada :?
 Mona : A good friend should be helpful and friendly.
3. Ahmed is very ill.
 Ahmed : I've got a terrible headache, Samy.
 Samy :
4. Adel is a rather fat.
 Adel :?
 Doctor : You shouldn't eat too many sweets.
5. Waleed is asking for advice.
 Waleed : We are late for school, what should we do?
 Ramez :

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. You wash your hands before you eat.
 a) should b) shouldn't c) are d) have
2. When you are ill, the best thing to do is a doctor.
 a) saw b) to see c) see d) seen
3. is the best thing to do when you are lost?
 a) When b) Why c) Where d) What
4. Rich people help poor people.
 a) can't b) should c) are d) shouldn't

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. The best thing to do when you are lost is to look at (What)
 a map.

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Students should make noise during the lesson. (.....)
2. Hala should eating more fruit. (.....)
3. If I am you, I'd see the doctor. (.....)

Word	Meaning المعنى
- cool يُبرد	get cooler or colder
- rise يرتفع	go up
- no one لا أحد	no people, not any person
- turn into يتحول الى - يصبح	become or change into

Word	Definition التعريف
- condensation التكثيف	turning water vapour into water
- cooling التبريد	making something colder
- evaporation التبخير	water turning into water vapour
- steam بخار الماء	hot water vapour
- a drop نقطة (من سائل)	a very small amount of liquid
- snow الجليد	ice which falls from cold clouds
- rain المطر	water which falls in drops from clouds in the sky



❖ تُستخدم (and) لربط جملتين لهما نفس الفاعل أو الفعل أو المفعول.

1) Sami likes English. Ali likes English.

❖ *Sam and Ali likes English.*

2) We went to the market. We went to the zoo.

❖ *We went to the market and the zoo.*

3) He went to the hospital. He visited his sick friend.

❖ *He went to the hospital and (he) visited his sick friend.*

❖ تُستخدم (because) لتبين أن الحدث بعدها هو سبب للحدث قبلها.

because → فاعل → فعل

1) *He went to hospital. He was very ill. (because)*

❖ *He went hospital because he was very ill.*

❖ تُستخدم (to) لربط جملتين بينهما علاقة غرضية (أي أنها توضح الغرض من فعل الشيء)

to → مصدر الفعل

1) *He studies hard. He wants to get high marks.*

❖ *He studies hard to get high marks.*

❖ تُستخدم (so) لتبين أن الحدث بعدها هو نتيجة للحدث قبلها.

so → فاعل → فعل

1) *Omar wants to be a tour guide. He learns English.*

❖ Omar wants to be a tour guide, so he learns English.

❖ يوجد مجموعة من الكلمات التي تربط جملتين لها أفكار مختلفة فتكون الجملة الثانية بمعنى مصاد للجملة الأولى مثل **but, although**

❖ تستخدم (but) لربط جملتين لها أفكار مختلفة فتكون الجملة الثانية بمعنى مصاد للجملة الأولى

but → فاعل → فعل

2) *He is young. He is strong. (but)*

❖ He is young, but he is strong.

❖ لاحظ أن الحدث غير المتوقع يأتي في جملة **but**

فعل → فاعل , فعل → فاعل → **Although**

1) *He was ill. He passed the exam. (Although)*

❖ Although he was ill, he passed the exam.

2) *It rained heavily. We played the match. (although)*

❖ We played the match although it rained heavily.

❖ لاحظ ترتيب الجملة مع **although** يأتي معها الحدث المتوقع / الواقعي

❖ تُستخدم (or) للربط بين شيئين في جملة منفية

❖ He can't hear or speak.

❖ I have never been to Asia or Europe.

❖ تُستخدم (or) للاختيار بين شيئين في جملة إستفهامية

❖ Do you like English or math?

❖ تُستخدم (or) للتحذير

❖ Always wash fruit before you eat it, or you might be ill.

❖ تُستخدم (by) لتوضيح الوسيلة أو الطريقة التي تم بها الحدث.

by + (v.ing) → مفعول + فعل + فاعل

❖ Our team won the match by playing well.

❖ I passed my exams by studying hard.



المصدر + to (مفعول) صفة too + فعل + فاعل

1) *The lion was very tired. It couldn't hunt.*

✗ The lion was too tired to hunt.

2) *The taxi was very heavy. Seif couldn't push it.*

✗ The taxi was too heavy to push.

✗ The taxi was too heavy for Seif to push.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Ahmed asks Gehan about animals.

Ahmed : Why do farmers keep sheep?

Gehan :

2. Ahmed is asking Salem why he does exercise.

Ahmed :?

Salem : To keep fit.

3. The teacher asks Samy why he didn't do his homework.

Teacher :?

Samy : Because I was too tired to do it.

4. Said and Essam are talking about keeping animals.

Said :?

Essam : For milk and meat.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. I went out it was very cold.

a) although b) if c) so d) to

2. it is sunny, it is raining.

a) Although b) Because c) After d) When

3. He went to his work he was ill.

a) because b) as c) although d) since

4. Ali is very tired he works hard.
a) and b) but c) so d) since
5. I ate my breakfast went to school.
a) but b) because c) so d) and
6. It's raining, I'm not going outside.
a) and b) but c) so d) because
7. She went to hospital she was very ill.
a) to b) because c) if d) for
8. My father can't read write.
a) or b) and c) so d) because
9. Would you like to go to the beach the park?
a) and b) but c) or d) so
10. She is too tired to her homework.
a) does b) did c) doing d) do
11. He studies hard pass the exam.
a) or b) so c) to d) because

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. He had a bad dream so he was frightened. (Why)
.....
2. There was no light, so I couldn't read. (Why)
.....
3. Farmers keep cows and goats for meat and milk. (Why)
.....
4. Mona didn't buy a mobile because it was expensive. (Why)
.....
5. Amr had to mend his bike because it broke down. (Why)
.....
6. We need food to build our bodies. (Why)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Amr doesn't want to play so he wants to sleep. (.....)
2. He is late but he can't catch the bus. (.....)
3. He can't catch the bus but he is late. (.....)
4. The tea is two hot to drink. (.....)
5. The food is to salty for me to eat. (.....)
6. But there were 100 blind people, there were only 14 special books for the blind. (.....)



A relative clause is a group of words containing a verb which describe something or somebody. It comes after the noun it is describing.

العبرة الموصولة هى مجموعة من الكلمات تحتوى على فعل وهى تصف شيئاً ما أو شخصاً ما، كما أنها تأتى بعد الاسم الذى يُوصَف.

- This is the bag which I bought last week.
- The man who lives next door is very rich.

- وتستخدم ضمائر الوصل الآتية فى بداية العبرة الموصولة:-

Who (that)	→ for people	للعاقل (فاعل أو مفعول)
Which (that)	→ for things or animals	للأشياء أو الحيوانات (فاعل أو مفعول)
Where	→ for places	للأماكن

Who \ That

(١) تحل محل الفاعل العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل ولا يمكن حذفها.

1) *That is the scientist. He won the Noble Prize.*

- That is the scientist who / that won the Noble Prize.

2) *The girl is my daughter. She got the medal.*

- The girl who\ that got the medal is my daughter.

(٢) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن حذفها وتُفهم من سياق الجملة.

3) *The man is my uncle. You met him yesterday.*

- The man who \ that \ you met yesterday is my uncle.
- The man you met yesterday is my uncle.

Which \ That

(١) تحل محل الفاعل غير العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفعل ولا يمكن حذفها.

1) *We bought a new car. It is very expensive.*

- We bought a new car which \ that is very expensive.

2) *The books are mine. They are on the shelf.*

- The books which \ that are on the shelf are mine.

(٢) تحل محل المفعول العاقل ويأتي بعدها الفاعل ويمكن حذفها وتُفهم من سياق الجملة.

3) *The train left at ten o'clock. We caught the train.*

- The train which \ that we caught left at ten o'clock.
- The train we caught left at ten o'clock.

Where

(١) حيث وتحل محل المكان ويأتي قبلها المكان مباشرةً.

1) *This is my school. I study in it.*

- This is my school where I study.
- This is my school which I study in.
- This is my school in which I study.



مدونة **خواج**
ترحب بكم
وتتمنى لكم أحلى الأوقات
كل عام وأنتم بخير

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. This is the boy plays well.
a) when b) which c) where d) who
2. A science lab is a place teachers do experiments.
a) when b) who c) which d) where
3. The school Samy studies is near his flat.
a) where b) who c) what d) which
4. This is the hospital my father built.
a) who b) in c) where d) which
5. He went on foot to the clinic was a kilo metre from his house.
a) where b) which c) who d) when
6. This is the flat in he lives now.
a) where b) when c) which d) why

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. A school is a place who teachers work. (.....)
2. This is the book who I read. (.....)
3. This is the house which Samy lives. (.....)
4. He is the man which stole the money. (.....)
5. We did which our mother asked. (.....)



مدونة خواجه
ترحب بكم
وتتمنى لكم أحلى الأوقات
كل عام وأنتم بخير



Don't Forget

Past Simple

الماضي البسيط



Form التكوين	Negative النفى	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
يتكون من التصريف الثانى للفعل بإضافة ied, ed, d فى حالة الأفعال المنتظمة والأفعال الشاذة تُحفظ	I He She It You We They	Did I he she it you we they	- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى وانتهى. - We saw the film two days ago. - عادة فى الماضى وانتهت.	تاريخ ماضى + in yesterday ago last once one day in the past How long ago
<p>(١) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (e) نضع له (d)</p> <p>like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived</p> <p>(٢) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف (y) ونضع (ied)</p> <p>study → studied cry → cried marry → married</p> <p>(٣) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف (y) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك (a – e – i – o – u) نضع (ed)</p> <p>play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed</p> <p>(٤) إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف متحرك يُضاعف الساكن ونضع (ed)</p> <p>travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped</p> <p>(٥) يُحول زمن الماضى البسيط الى المبنى للمجهول كالاتى:</p> <p>(object + was, were + pp)</p> <p>Active : The servant washed the car.</p> <p>Passive: The car was washed by the servant</p>				

- ❖ The last time I travelled abroad was in 2000.
- ❖ The last time I visited Aswan was two years ago.
- ❖ Sami last went to the cinema in 2008.
- ❖ I last saw him two weeks ago.
- ❖ I last played football when I was at the club.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Soha and Maha are talking about themselves.
 Soha : Did you help your mother in the house?
 Maha :
2. Shaimaa asks Ola about her computer.
 Shaimaa :?
 Ola : I bought it last week.
3. Samir has lost his new watch.
 Ali :?
 Samir : I felt very sad when I lost it.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. Who on TV in his program yesterday?
 a) spoke b) did speak c) speak d) is speaking
2. I to Giza last week.
 a) went b) want c) go d) wants
3. Galal the field once a week.
 a) watering b) waters c) water d) watered
4. Dina to the shop and telephoned for help.
 a) ran b) was running c) run d) runs
5. I've done my homework. I it 15 minutes ago.
 a) has done b) have done c) did d) do
6. My uncle in a car accident yesterday.
 a) injured b) was injured c) was injuring d) were injured
7. The first school for the blind in 1771.
 a) opened b) is opened c) was opening d) was opened
8. The first pyramids about 4.700 years ago.
 a) are build b) was built c) were built d) built
9. Many new schools last year.
 a) build b) were building c) built d) were built

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Yes, I arrived on time. (Did)
.....
2. Ahmed travelled to London by plane. (How)
.....
3. She stayed for a week in Port Said. (How many)
.....
4. He paid L.E. 500 for the new watch. (How much)
.....
5. I did my homework in the evening. (When)
.....
6. The first school for the blind was opened in 1771. (When)
.....
7. The farmer sold the egg for 1000 pounds. (How much)
.....
8. Seif lent Magdy some tools. (Who)
.....
9. No, I got up early yesterday. (Did)
.....
10. The food tasted delicious. (How)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. My uncle have a new car last week. (.....)
2. Did you saw the accident yesterday? (.....)
3. Salma has done her homework last night. (.....)
4. Ali hasn't eaten his sandwich an hour ago. (.....)
5. King Khufu buried in the Great Pyramid. (.....)
6. The Pyramids make about 4.700 years ago. (.....)



Don't Forget

Asking about the
nature of things


1	What	<div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div>	made of ?	مم يُصنع ؟
---	------	--	-----------	------------

<div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div>	made of →	المادة التي يُصنع منها الشيء	مصنوع من
--	-----------	------------------------------	----------

٢	What	<div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div>	<div>for</div> <div>used for ?</div> <div>used to</div>	في أي غرض يُستخدم ؟
---	------	--	---	---------------------

<div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div>	<div> <div>for</div> <div>used for</div> <div>used to</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>v.+ ing</div> <div>v.+ ing</div> <div>inf.</div> </div>	المصدر
--	---	--------

٣	What	<div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div>	like ?	ما شكله ؟
---	------	--	--------	-----------

What	<div> <div>does</div> <div>do</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div>	look like ?	ما شكله ؟
------	---	-------------	-----------

a	<div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div>	made of →	المادة التي يُصنع منها الشيء	مصنوع من
---	--	-----------	------------------------------	----------

b	<div> <div>فاعل (اسم مفرد)</div> <div>فاعل (اسم جمع)</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>is</div> <div>are</div> </div>	صفة →	with
---	--	-------	------------

c	We	use	<div> <div>it</div> <div>them</div> </div> <div> <div>→</div> <div>→</div> </div> <div> <div>for</div> <div>to</div> </div>	<div>v.+ ing</div> <div>inf.</div>	المصدر
---	----	-----	---	------------------------------------	--------

- hammer	شاكوش	- We use hammers to hit nails into wood.
- saw	منشار	- We use saws to cut wood with.
- needle	إبرة خياطة	- We use needles to sew with.
- drill	مثقاب	- We use drills to make holes.
- knife	سكين	- We use knives to cut food with.
- pliers	كماشة	- We use pliers to hold or cut metal.
- nail	مسمار	- We use nails to fix pieces of wood together.
- scissors	مقص	- We use scissors to cut cloth and paper.
- spoon	ملعقة	- We use spoons to eat food.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialouges:-

- Omar and Mohamed are talking about tools.
Omar : What is a saw used for?
Mohamed :
- Seif is asking Ali about scissors.
Seif : What are scissors used for?
Ali :
- Adel asks Samy about pliers.
Adel :?
Samy : They are used for holding or cutting metal.
- Hany asks Fady about cars
Hany :?
Fady : Yes, cars are made of metal.
- Barkat asks about the materials used in making a hammer.
Barkat : What?
Magdy : A hammer is made of metal and wood.
- Seif asks Ali about the use of a needle.
Seif :?
Ali : It is used for sewing.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. We use a drill make holes.
 a) to b) for c) in d) by
2. Clothes of cotton or wool.
 a) made b) are made c) are making d) make
3. A knife is made metal
 a) from b) by c) of d) in

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. A drill is used for making holes. (What)

2. Hammers are used for hitting nails. (What)

3. Pliers are used to cut and hold metal. (What)

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. A saw uses to cut wood. (.....)
2. Scissors is used for cutting cloth. (.....)
3. A saw is used to cutting wood. (.....)
4. Cars made of metal. (.....)
5. A knife are made of metal and wood. (.....)
6. A saw is used for cut wood. (.....)



Don't Forget

Past Continuous

الماضى المستمر



التكوين	النفى	الاستفهام	الاستخدام	الكلمات الدالة
I } He } She } It } was You } We } They } were	I } He } She } It } wasn't You } We } They } weren't	Was he she it Were you we they	- يستخدم للتعبير عن ١- فعل كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي. ٢- حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي وقطعه حدث ماضي آخر. ٣- حدثين مختلفين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت.	- While - AS - Just as - When - at yesterday - all last night

(١) يُعبر عن فعل كان مستمراً في وقت معين في الماضي :-

He was watching TV at 9 o'clock yesterday.

(٢) يُعبر عن حدث كان مستمراً في الماضي و قطعه حدث ماضي آخر , ونستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الفعل الذى يستغرق وقت أطول:-

While, As, Just as

→ ماضى بسيط (حدث قصير) , ماضى مستمر (حدث طويل)

While we were playing, it rained.

ماضى بسيط (حدث قصير)

while, as, just as

ماضى مستمر (حدث طويل)

My brother came while I was studying.

When

→ ماضى بسيط (حدث قصير) , ماضى مستمر (حدث طويل)

When I saw Ali, he was driving home.

ماضى مستمر (حدث طويل)

when

ماضى بسيط (حدث قصير)

Adel was watching the match when the light went out.

(٣) يُعبر عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في وقت واحد ونستخدم الآتي:-

While, As, Just as

→ ماضى مستمر , ماضى مستمر

While we were walking in this street, it was raining.

ماضى مستمر

while, as, just as

ماضى مستمر

I was doing my homework while my brother was playing.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Ali asks Samy about what he was doing at 8.30 yesterday morning
Ali : What were you doing at 8.30 yesterday morning?
Samy :
2. Adel is asking Sami about studying lessons.
Adel :?
Sami : I was studying my lessons when you came.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. What they doing yesterday evening?
a) is b) are c) was d) were
2. When I saw him, he the road.
a) was crossing b) cross c) crossed d) crosses
3. My friend came while I football.
a) play b) playing c) was playing d) played
4. While we were walking to school, we an accident.
a) see b) saw c) seen d) seeing
5. The boys were playing they saw the lion.
a) if b) so c) when d) while
6. Although it was raining, some boys in the street.
a) play b) plays c) was playing d) were playing

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. I was playing at 5.00 yesterday. (What)
.....
2. Those boys were playing tennis in the club. (Where)
.....
3. While my mother was cooking, my father arrived. (Who)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. When he arrived, I sleep. (.....)
2. While she was watching TV, the telephone ring. (.....)
3. I play football when I broke my arm. (.....)
4. My brother came when I was studying. (.....)



Don't Forget

There is / was
There are / were



present المضارع	past الماضي
There is + اسم مفرد	There was + اسم مفرد
There are + اسم جمع	There were + اسم جمع
- There is a lorry near the market. - There are seven days in a week.	- There was a boy in the class. - There were some children in the street.
Is there + اسم مفرد	Was there + اسم مفرد
Are there + اسم جمع	Were there + اسم جمع
- Is there a bus station here? - Are there two boys in the library?	- Was there an apple on the table? - Were there forty pupils in your class?

present المضارع	past الماضي
There is + اسم مفرد	There was + اسم مفرد
There are + اسم جمع	There were + اسم جمع
- There is a cat chasing a mouse. - There are three men drinking tea.	- There was a man driving a lorry. - There were two boys buying some fruit.
Is there + اسم مفرد	Was there + اسم مفرد
Are there + اسم جمع	Were there + اسم جمع
- Is there a man selling fruit? - Are there two boys playing with a ball?	- Was there a woman reading a magazine? - Were there two women shopping?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

- There are two boys with a ball.
a) are playing b) play c) playing d) have played
- In the picture there is a girl
a) are singing b) sings c) sang d) singing
- There was a policeman here when the accident happened.
a) stands b) standing c) stood d) stand

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. There are a man drinking tea. (.....)
2. There is a butcher sell meat in the market. (.....)
3. There are ten boys play football. (.....)
4. There are too much water on the floor. (.....)



1- will + inf. المصدر

Form التكوين	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I He She It You We They	I He She It You We They	I he she it you we they	١- اتخاذ قرار سريع. ٢- تنبؤات في المستقبل بدون دليل. ٣- حقائق مستقبلية. ٤- عرض خدمة. ٥- طلب خدمة. ٦- الوعد. ٧- التهديد.	- in <u>a week</u> - in the future - next <u>week</u> - tomorrow - soon

1 - There is no sugar. I'll buy some.

☞ quick decisions

2 - Man will live under the sea.

☞ future predictions

3 - Next year, I will be 17 years old

☞ future facts

4 - I'll make dinner tonight.

☞ offers

5 - Will you open the door?

☞ requests

6 - I'll buy you a computer if you succeed.

☞ promises

7 - If you do that again, I'll phone the police.

☞ threats

لاحظ أن (shall) والتي نفيها (shan't) تُستخدم فقط مع (I و we) ولكنها الآن غير شائعة الإستخدام و (I'll) هي اختصار لـ (will) و (shall)



Don't Forget

Asking for help
طلب المساعدة


Function	Replay الرد	
	Accepting الموافقة	Refusing الرفض
Will you + المصدر, please?	Yes, of course. Yes, certainly.	I'm afraid I can't. I'm sorry. I can't. Sorry. I'm too busy.



Don't Forget

Offering help
عرض / تقديم المساعدة


1	I will + المصدر - I will help you with the homework. - I will clean the room for you.	تقديم المساعدة
2	Shall I + المصدر - Shall I help you? - Shall I make you a cup of tea?	الإستئذان في القيام بالمساعدة

2- (be) going to + inf. المصدر

Form التكوين	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام	Usage الاستخدام
I → am He She It } is You We They } are going to + المصدر	I → am not He She It } isn't You We They } aren't going to + المصدر	Am → I Is { he she it Are { you we they going to + المصدر	١- النية والتخطيط لعمل شيء في المستقبل. ☞ I am going to visit Rome next week. ٢- تنبؤ بما سوف يحدث في المستقبل بوجود دليل الآن. ☞ It's really dark. I think it's going to rain.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Fady is asking Sherif if he will go to the park tomorrow.
 Fady :?
 Sherif : Yes, I will go to the park tomorrow.

2. Mazen is asking Osama to switch the TV on.
 Mazen :?
 Osama : Sure, I'll switch the TV on.

3. Ashraf is asking Hany about computers in the future.
 Ashraf :?
 Hany : Computers will design and invent new machines.

4. Tamer and Ahmed meet in the street.
 Tamer :?
 Ahmed : I'm going to visit my uncle in the mood hotel.

5. Sara is going to travel to Aswan next week.
 Heba :?
 Sara : Next week.

6. Wael asks Salem about the weekend.
 Wael : What will you do at the weekend, Salem?
 Salem :

7. Nadia is to tired to cook.
 Nadia : Will you do the vegetables, please?
 Ahmed :

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. My daughter seven years next January.
 a) is b) was c) will be d) has
2. We need people to fly planes because computers will be able to fly them.
 a) didn't b) haven't c) won't d) aren't
3. She is to sweep her room.
 a) go b) going c) is going d) going to
4. She her aunt next Friday.
 a) going to visit b) is going to visit c) has visited d) visiting

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Yes, they will arrive home tomorrow. (Will)
.....
2. She will travel by air. (How)
.....
3. Computers will be cheaper in twenty years. (When)
.....
4. In the future, people will live on the moon. (Where)
.....
5. Hesham will sleep after he arrives home. (When)
.....
6. Next year, I'll be fourteen. (When)
.....
7. Hesham is going to have a drink. (What)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Have you open the door, please? (.....)
2. Will you washed the dishes, please? (.....)
3. We will been able to live longer. (.....)
4. I'll carried this heavy bag for you. (.....)
5. Aya has study her English lessons next week. (.....)
6. I'm going to meeting my friend. (.....)
7. Ahmed and I am going to visit Luxor next week. (.....)
8. He may travel. I'm sure. (.....)



Don't Forget

Can / Could + inf.
Will be able to + inf.



can = am, is, are able to + inf.		could = was, were able to + inf.	
I	am	I, He, She, It	was
He, She, It	is	} able to + inf.	
You, We, They	are		
✗ He can speak English.		✗ He could win the race.	
✗ He is able to speak English.		✗ He was able to win the race.	

will be able to + inf.

- Robots will be able to help us in our homes.
- Will you be able to drive a car when you are 20?
- Do you think people will be able to live on the moon?

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Salwa asks Hend to help her and she agrees.
Salwa : Can you help sewing my dress, please?
Hend :
2. Ali wants to borrow Nader's book..
Ali :?
Nader : Yes, I can lend you my book.
3. Zeinab and Safaa are talking about deaf people.
Zeinab : How can deaf people communicate?
Safaa :
4. Zaki and Samy are talking about doing experiments.
Zaki : Where can you do experiments?
Samy :
5. Samir and Amir are talking about computers.
Samir :?
Amir : Computers can do sums accurately and quickly.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. In the future, computers fly planes.
a) could b) 'll be able to c) can d) is able to
2. Do you think people live on the moon 50 years from now?
a) will be able to b) can c) are be able to d) have been able to
3. In the future, Ahmed will drive a car.
a) be able to b) can c) is able to d) could

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Yes, I can swim. (Can)
.....
2. Deaf people can communicate in sign language. (How)
.....
3. I can keep fit by doing exercise. (How)
.....
4. The plane can fly at 100 kilometres an hour. (How)
.....



1	noun اسم	(n.)	is the name of people, places or things. (Salma – Cairo – computer etc.)
2	adjective صفة	(adj.)	is a word that describes a noun. (happy – worried – flexible etc.)
3	verb فعل	(v.)	is a word for things which we do. (control – buy – make etc.)
4	adverb ظرف	(adv.)	is a word that describes a verb, adjective or another adverb. (quickly – certainly – very etc.)



مدونة **خواجه**
ترحب بكم
وتتمنى لكم أحلى الأوقات
كل عام وأنتم بخير



Don't Forget

Question tag السؤال المزيل



١	هو عبارة عن سؤال قصير يُوضع في نهاية الجملة بهدف التأكد من صحة معلومة ما أو الحصول على الموافقة, ويكون معنى السؤال (أليس كذلك ... ؟)
٢	يتكون هذا السؤال من الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل (ضمير) ، الفعل المساعد الموجد في الجملة هو الذي يُستخدم في السؤال, وإذا لم يكن بالجملة فعل مساعد نستخدم
٣	الفعل المساعد (do) إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بسيط بدون (s) ♣ Ahmed and Salma like English, don't they?
٤	الفعل المساعد (does) إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بسيط بـ (s) ♣ Dina speaks English, doesn't she?
٥	الفعل المساعد (did) إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى بسيط ♣ Sami played tennis well, didn't he?
٦	لا تُستخدم الأسماء في السؤال المزيل ولكن نستخدم ضمير يعود على فاعل الجملة. ♣ Ali can't swim, can he ?
٧	إذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال مُثبتاً. ♣ I didn't give you an exercise book, did I?
٨	إذا كانت الجملة مُثبتة يكون السؤال منفياً. ♣ That is the phone, isn't it?
٩	في السؤال المنفى لابد من استخدام الصيغة المختصرة. ♣ Say : isn't it? Don't say : is not it?
١٠	توضع فاصلة (,) بين الجملة والسؤال , ثم علامة الإستفهام في نهاية السؤال. ♣ He isn't a doctor, isn't he?
في حالة وجود (p.p) بعد Verb to Have فإنه يعامل معاملة الفعل المساعد بمعنى	
١١	السؤال المزيل لـ (have + pp) يكون (haven't) ♣ I have got a new mobile, haven't I?
١٢	السؤال المزيل لـ (has + pp) يكون (hasn't) ♣ He hasn't seen the film, has he?
في حالة عدم وجود (p.p) بعد Verb to Have فإنه يعامل معاملة الفعل الأساسي بمعنى	
١٣	السؤال المزيل لـ (have) يكون (don't) ♣ They have a big farm, don't they?
١٤	السؤال المزيل لـ (has) يكون (doesn't) ♣ He has lunch at his work, doesn't he?
١٥	السؤال المزيل لـ (had) يكون (didn't) ♣ She had two sisters, didn't she?

He's = He is		He's = He has	
- He's a doctor	n.	- He's a car	n.
- He's clever.	adj.	- He's done his homework.	p.p
- He's reading a letter.	v.ing		
- He's sent a letter from Sami.	p.p		

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

- Samira didn't go to the park, she?
a) isn't b) hasn't c) is d) did
- I can speak English, ?
a) can't you b) don't I c) can't I d) can I
- This is not our book, ?
a) isn't it b) isn't this c) this is d) is it
- She's fed the chicken, she?
a) is b) isn't c) hasn't d) has
- Nada read the book, she?
a) didn't b) doesn't c) isn't d) don't
- She never speaks Spanish, she?
a) doesn't b) does c) didn't d) do
- He is never lazy, he?
a) is b) isn't c) are d) aren't
- She a new car today, doesn't she?
a) has b) does c) has got d) doesn't
- You moved my CD, have you?
a) hasn't b) haven't c) isn't d) aren't

Read and correct the underlined words:-

- He didn't travel to Syria, was he? (.....)
- The sky was getting darker, isn't it? (.....)
- The exam will be easy, doesn't it? (.....)
- Mum isn't here, isn't she? (.....)
- They can't answer this question, do they? (.....)
- Hala goes to school on foot, didn't she? (.....)
- She has her breakfast, did she? (.....)
- Ali has got a new car, has he? (.....)
- It doesn't take long, will it? (.....)
- Reham speaks English well, didn't she? (.....)
- She's never played the piano, isn't she? (.....)
- She has breakfast at seven o'clock, haven't she? (.....)



Don't Forget

The present perfect simple
زمن المضارع التام البسيط



Form التكوين	Negative النفي	Interrogative الاستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I You } have We } pp They } He } She } has It } pp	I You } have We } not They } pp He } She } has It } not pp	Have I you } pp we } they } Has he } she } pp it }	١- حدث وقع في الماضي وله أثر في الوقت الحالي. ٢- حدث تم منذ وقت قريب جداً ويستخدم مع just , already, recently ٣- حدث بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتى الحاضر وقد يستمر في المستقبل ويستخدم مع since ,for	- ever - never - just - already - since - for - yet - lately - recently

ever

تُستخدم في حالة السؤال (من قبل), والإثبات (حتى الآن) في حالة المقارنة القصوى, وتأتي قبل pp

Have you ever met a famous person?

It is the most beautiful picture I have ever seen.

never

"أبداً" تُستخدم في حالة النفي, وتأتي قبل pp

I've never seen such a beautiful picture.

just = a short time ago

"حالا" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والسؤال, وتأتي قبل pp

She has just done her homework.

Hello. Have you just arrived?

already ; something happened sooner than expected

"بالفعل" تُستخدم في حالة الإثبات والسؤال, وتأتي قبل pp

I've already sent the letter.

Have you already seen this film?

yet

"حتى الآن" تُستخدم في حالة السؤال والنفي وتأتي في نهاية الجملة.

Has it stopped raining yet?

I've written the letter, but I haven't sent it yet.

	<p>يأتي بعدها وقت مُحدد بدأ منه الحدث وما زال مستمر</p> <p>إذا جاء مع since فعل واحد يوضع فى زمن المضارع التام البسيط أو المستمر</p> <p>I haven't seen him since last week.</p> <p>Since yesterday, it has been raining.</p>
since	<p>يأتي مع since فعلين (أى ربطت جملتين) يأتي بعدها ماضى بسيط مثبت, وقبلها مضارع تام بسيط أو مستمر</p> <p>She has been in bed since she arrived home.</p> <p>I haven't swum in the see since I was in Alexandria.</p> <p>He has been playing tennis since he was young.</p>
for	<p>يأتي بعدها مُدة زمنية أو تعبير زمنى وقع خلالها الحدث وما زال مستمر</p> <p>Salem has worked in Egypt Air Company for two years.</p>

<p>since</p>	<p>yesterday</p> <p>1995</p> <p>Monday</p> <p>January</p> <p>winter</p> <p>dinner/lunchtime</p> <p>sunset</p> <p>that time</p> <p>7 o'clock</p> <p>last night</p> <p>this morning</p> <p>the age of ...</p> <p>his childhood</p> <p>He <u>was</u> a child.</p> <p>his birth</p>	<p>for</p>	<p>a moment – moments</p> <p>a second – seconds</p> <p>a minute – minutes</p> <p>an hour – half an hour</p> <p>a day – days</p> <p>a night – nights</p> <p>a week – weeks</p> <p>a month – months</p> <p>a season – seasons</p> <p>a year – several years</p> <p>an age – ages</p> <p>the last week</p> <p>a long / short time</p> <p>ever</p> <p>more than ...</p>
--------------	---	------------	---

<p>have has been to + place</p> <p>have has gone to + place</p>	<p>ذهب الى مكان ما ثم عاد</p> <p>ذهب الى مكان ما وما زال هناك</p>
<p>He has been to Cairo. (He went there and came back.)</p> <p>She has gone to Pairs. (She is in Pairs now.)</p> <p>He has been in Aswan for a week. (He is in Aswan now.)</p>	

Compare the present perfect and past simple
<p>1. Salma lived in Cairo 3 years ago.</p> <p>- She lives in another place now.</p> <p>2. Salma has lived in Cairo for 3 years.</p> <p>- She still lives in Cairo now.</p>

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Nagy and Hany are talking about animals.

Nagy :

Hany : No, I have never seen a white elephant.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. I done my homework yet.

a) hasn't b) didn't c) have d) haven't

2. Have you ever plants?

a) grow b) grows c) grown d) growing

3. Amal English since 2001.

a) study b) studies c) was studying d) has been studying

4. My mother hasn't finished cooking

a) ago b) for c) since d) yet

5. She has lived in Cairo ten years.

a) for b) since c) ago d) in

6. I have studied English 2005.

a) for b) since c) ago d) last

7. She has slept I arrived.

a) for b) since c) when d) just

8. I haven't seen my uncle last week.

a) since b) for c) ago d) at

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. No, I haven't. I have never met an actor. (Have)

.....

2. Nadia has drawn nice pictures. (What)

.....

3. I have done my homework myself. (Who)

.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

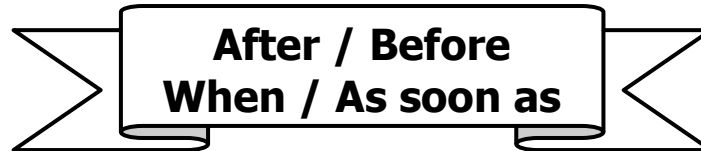
1. Have you never been to a farm? (.....)

2. I've just do my homework. (.....)

3. Mona hasn't wash all the dishes yet. (.....)

4. He has cut the grass yet. (.....)

5. Soha hasn't done her homework yesterday. (.....)
6. I play tennis recently. (.....)
7. Have you never been to a farm? (.....)
8. She has been to Cairo for last year. (.....)
9. Hassan has been a businessman since five years. (.....)



يُستخدم المضارع البسيط بعد هذه الروابط للدلالة على المستقبل

After Before When As soon as	present simple فاعل مضارع بسيط	will + inf. فاعل
		am, is, are going to + inf.
When Ahmed comes back, I'm going to take his photo.		

يمكن استخدام هذه الروابط في وسط الجملة كالتالي:-

will + inf. فاعل am, is, are going to + inf.	after before when as soon as	present simple فاعل مضارع بسيط
- She is going to watch television after she finishes her homework.		

تذكر أن (As soon as) تُستخدم لربط حدثين متقاربين في الماضي أو بدون فاصل زمني:-

As soon as	ماضى بسيط , ماضى بسيط
As soon as I came into the room, I sat down.	

ماضى مستمر	as soon as	ماضى بسيط
- I did the homework as soon as I understood the lesson.		

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

- Samy comes home from school, he is going to eat.
a) As b) Soon c) So d) As soon as
- When they home, they are going to have lunch.
a) get b) gets c) got d) getting
- We are going to meet him as soon as he
a) arrives b) arrived c) will arrive d) have arrived
- After I finish homework, I to watch the match.
a) go b) going c) went d) am going
- Before Reem gets home, she some vegetables.
a) bought b) is bought c) is going to buy d) buying

Read and correct the underlined words:-

- As soon as she do homework, she is going to (.....) watch TV.
- After he finish his homework, he's going to (.....) watch TV.



❖ تتكون الجملة فى المبنى للمعلوم من:
subject فاعل → verb فعل → object مفعول (تكلمة الجملة)

①

②

③

④

❖ وعند تحويل الجملة الى المبنى للمجهول اتبع الآتى:

- ابدأ الجملة بالمفعول (أى حول المفعول أو ضمير المفعول الى فاعل).
- استخدم فعل to be فى نفس زمن فعل الجملة.
- استخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل الأساسى فى الجملة.
- استخدم الفاعل محل المفعول مسبقاً بـ by (وحول ضمير الفاعل الى ضمير مفعول)، ويجوز حذف (by) وما بعدها.

❖ تتكون الجملة فى المبنى للمجهول من:

object مفعول → V. to be فى زمن الجملة → P.P → by + subject

①

②

③

④

❖ ويستخدم فعل **to be** في الأزمنة المختلفة كالآتي:-

Tense	Active	Passive
المضارع البسيط	v. / v.+ s, es, ies	am - is – are + pp
الماضي البسيط	v.+ d, ed, ied - فعل شاذ	was - were + pp

Active	:	Ahmed cleans the car.
Passive	:	The car is cleaned by Ahmed.

Active	:	He played football.
Passive	:	Football was played by him.



Don't Forget

Making suggestions

تكوين الإقتراحات



Function		Reply	الرد
		Accepting القبول	Refusing الرفض
Let's Why don't we Shall we We could	المصدر	Yes, let's do so. Ok, why not? Great idea.	No, thanks. I'm very busy. I don't really feel like it.
I suggest How about What about	v+ ing	That's a good idea.	May be some other time.



Don't Forget

Punctuation Using Comma (_ , _)



- ١- قبل الاسم المخاطب
- Are you happy, Ali?
- ٢- بعد (Yes / No)
- Yes, I am. - No, I am not.
- ٣- لفصل مجموعة من العناصر في الجملة الواحدة (عند ذكر أكثر من شيء)
- I have got a pen, a pencil , a book and a bag.
- ٤- لتقسيم الجملة الى جزئين (مع الروابط)
- When the old king died, a new king was chosen.
- ٥- توضع للعبارات الإعرابية لإضافة معلومة للفاعل
- Khufu, who was an important king, was buried in the Great Pyramid.



Don't Forget

Verbs and adjectives followed by (v.ing)



(be) interested in	مهتم بـ	(be) bad at	سيء في
(be) used to	معتاد على	(be) frightened of	خائف من
(be) fond of	مُغرم بـ	(be) worried about	قلق على
(be) busy	مشغول	(be) tired of	متعب من
(be) good at	جيد في	(be) keen on	متحمس لـ

look forward to	يتطلع الى	begin	يبدأ
think of	يفكر في	start	يبدأ
thank for	يشكر على	love	يحب
ask for	يطلب	like	يحب
go	يذهب	hate	يكره
finish	ينهي	dislike	يكره
mind	يمانع	prefer	يفضل
enjoy	يستمتع	stop	يتوقف



Verbs followed by
(to + inf.)

أفعال تُتبع بـ (مصدر + to)



'd like	يحب أن	learn	يتعلم	try	يحاول
'd love	يحب أن	decide	يقرر	hope	يأمل
'd prefer	يفضل أن	want	يريد	need	يحتاج
It is/was + صفة + to المصدر			- It was difficult to answer the question.		

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

- Sami is doing his homework now.
Rami : Would you like to play with me?
Sami :
- Nora is asking Noha about the language she likes to write to her pen friend in.
Mother : What language would you like to write to your pen friend in?
Radwa :
- Nesma wants to be a teacher.
Mona : What would you like to be in the future?
Nesma :
- Mother asks Huda about lunch.
Mother :
Huda : I would like chicken with spaghetti and fruit salad.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

- After school, I enjoy films.
a) watch b) watches c) watching d) watched
- She'd prefer letters in English.
a) to write b) writing c) written d) writes
- Would you like e-mails to some friends?
a) sending b) to send c) send d) sent



4. Dina is good at English.
a) spoke b) speak c) speaking d) speaks
5. Ahmed likes computers but he isn't interested in
a) to paint b) paints c) painting d) painted
6. Manar loves with toys.
a) play b) playing c) plays d) played
7. Hala has a lot of homework and doesn't want TV.
a) watch b) to watch c) watching d) watched
8. Always try..... your friends and neighbours.
a) help b) to help c) to helping d) helped
9. I saw Ali..... football yesterday.
a) playing b) played c) play d) to play

Write questions using the words in brackets: -

1. No, I would like to be an engineer. (Would)
.....
2. She would like to write letters. (What)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words: -

1. I'd prefer go shopping. (.....)
2. I enjoy design new things. (.....)
3. He is looking forward to passed the exam. (.....)
4. Heba doesn't mind to live in Aswan. (.....)
5. Amr has decided asking for help. (.....)
6. I like go to school. (.....)
7. I'd like watching TV. (.....)
8. Did you like to have tea with me? (.....)
9. My father is good at draw. (.....)
10. I'm interested in teach English. (.....)
11. I want you for learn new things every day. (.....)



Don't Forget

Abbreviations الإختصارات



1	Abbreviations with names:-			
	Mr (Mister)	السيد	Ms (Miss)	للرأة المتزوجة أو غير المتزوجة
	Mrs (Missis)	امرأة متزوجة	Dr (Doctor)	الدكتور

2	Abbreviations are common in school:-			
	prep (preparatory)	اعدادى	math (mathematics)	رياضيات
	lab (laboratory)	معمل	P.E. (physical education)	التربية البدنية

3	Abbreviations from the language of Romans:-			
	e.g. abbreviates the Latin tag <u>exempli gratia</u> (for example) على سبيل المثال			
	P.S. (postscript)	ملحق فى خطاب ...	etc. (etcetera)	وهكذا / إلخ

4	Abbreviations for days and months:-			
	Mon (Monday)	الإثنين	Nov (November)	نوفمبر
	Sat (Saturday)	السبت	Jan (January)	يناير

5	Abbreviations are common in addresses:-			
	Rd (road)	طريق	St (street)	شارع

6	Abbreviations for verbs:-			
He's = He is			He's = He has	
- He's a doctor		n.	- He's a car	
- He's clever.		adj.	- He's done his homework.	
- He's reading a letter.		v.ing		
- He's sent a letter from Sami.		p.p		



Don't Forget

Describing People

وصف الأشخاص



1. What kind of person is Ali?

- He is

2. What kind of person are you?

- I am

kind	عطوف	patient	صبور
funny	مَرَح	angry	غضبان
friendly	ودود	bored	شاعر بالملل
hard-working	مجتهد	rude	وقح
careful	حريص	careless	مهمل
helpful	مُساعد / نافع / مفيد	greedy	طماع / جشع
polite	مؤدب	impolite	غير مؤدب
active	نشط	lazy	كسول
quiet	هادئ	noisy	صاخب/كثير الضوضاء

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Mona is talking to Laila about her uncle.

Mona : What kind of person is your uncle?

Laila :

2. Noha is describing herself.

Soha :

Noha : I'm polite and quiet.

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Mr Medhat is kind and friendly.

(What kind)

.....

2. I'd like to meet polite and friendly people.

(What kind)

.....



Don't Forget

Describing the use of senses



وصف استخدام الحواس

We can	feel	يشعر	with our	fingers	أصابع اليد
	see	يرى		eyes	العيون
	smell	يشم		nose	الأنف
	hear	يسمع		ears	الأذنين
	taste	يتذوق		tongue	اللسان



Don't Forget

Using senses verbs إستخدام أفعال الحواس



1	What does it feel like?			
	It feels			
	smooth	ناعم	rough	خشن
	sharp	حاد	blunt	غير حاد
	soft	لين	hard	صلب
	wet	مبلل	dry	جاف
	cold	بارد	hot	حار

2	What does it sound like?			
	It sounds			
	beautiful	جميل	horrible	فظيع / رهيب / مُخيف
	quiet	هادىء	loud	عالٍ / مُرتفع الصوت

3	What does it taste like?			
	It tastes			
	delicious	لذيذ	horrible	فظيع / رهيب
	sweet	حلو	bitter	لاذع / مُر
	tasty	لذيذ	salty	مالح



Don't Forget

The present perfect continuous



زمن المضارع التام المستمر

Form التكوين	I, You, We, They → have He, She, It → has } + been + v.ing
Negative النفى	I, You, We, They → haven't He, She, It → hasn't } + been + v.ing
Interrogative الاستفهام	Have → I, you, we, they } + been + v.ing ? Has → he, she, it أداة استفهام + have / has + فاعل + been + v.ing ?
Usage الاستخدام	يُعبّر هذا الزمن عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمراً حتى وقت الحديث. ✍ I have been writing letters all the afternoon.
Key words الكلمات الدالة	since منذ for لمدة all (day) طوال (اليوم) How long كم طول المدة recently حديثاً lately منذ فترة قصيرة
يستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً (الاستمرارية)	
swim	stand
travel	rest
wait	sit
mend	learn
live	sleep
stay	study
work	read

المضارع التام البسيط	المضارع التام المستمر
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وله علاقة / أثر بالحاضر (تم في الماضي وظهرت نتائج في الحاضر وتم في وقت غير محدد) ✍ Someone has stolen my wallet. ✍ It has rained for two hours.	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر حتى الوقت الحاضر / فهو حدث لم ينتهي ✍ I have been studying English since I was a child. ✍ It has been raining for two hours.
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم انجازه وتركيز الأهمية على نتيجة الحدث. ✍ I have run five kilometers.	يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث مهتماً بنشاط هذا الحدث وليس نتائجه. ✍ I have been running.

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialouges:-

1. Rasha asks Mona about collecting stamps.

Rasha : How long have you been collecting stamps?

Mona :

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. They studying for three hours now.
a) have been b) has c) have d) has been
2. She has been studying three hours.
a) ago b) since c) for d) when
3. I have been learning English 2003
a) in b) from c) since d) at
4. have you been studying English? – For 2 years.
a) What b) How c) How old d) How long
5. How long collecting stamps?
a) has she been b) was she c) she has been d) she was

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Hesham has been using a computer. (Who)
.....
2. She has been working for three hours. (How long)
.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. I have be learning English since 2003. (.....)
2. I've been living in Cairo since eight years. (.....)
3. I have been walking to school recent. (.....)
4. I have been learn English for five years. (.....)
5. We have been learning English for 2005. (.....)
6. I've been going to school since I am six. (.....)



Always + inf. تُستخدم لإعطاء تعليمات مُثبتة (أمر مُثبت)

Always put shopping in a safe place.

Never + inf. تُستخدم لإعطاء تعليمات منفية (أمر منفي)

Never leave young children alone in the kitchen.

might + inf. (ربما / قد) تُستخدم للتعبير عن امكانية حدوث شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل

Never play with knives or you might cut yourself.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. Always your lessons hard.
a) study b) studies c) studied d) studying
2. follow your mothers advice. This will help you.
a) Never b) Always c) Don't d) Should
3. cross the road when the light is red.
a) Never b) Always c) Sometimes d) Often
4. You shouldn't play with knives because you cut yourself.
a) should b) shall c) might d) can't

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Always leave sharp knives on the table. (.....)
2. Never cross the road carefully. (.....)
3. Never left the key in the door. (.....)
4. Always tell lies. (.....)
5. Never obey your parents. (.....)
6. I'm not sure. He will buy a car. (.....)



If إذا - لو	فاعل	present simple مضارع بسيط	,	فاعل + will/ can / may+ inf. might + (inf.)	مفعول
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١- نستخدم الحالة الأولى لوصف أحداث من الممكن أن تحدث في المستقبل.

✗ If I get a good job, I'll help my family.

✗ We won't catch the bus if we don't go now.

٢- نستخدم الحالة الأولى لعمل توقعات ووعود في المستقبل.

✗ I'll help you with your homework if you find it difficult.

✗ If it is fine tomorrow, we'll go for a swim.

٣- مع حالة If الأولى يجوز أن نستخدم might بدلاً من will في جواب الشرط لبيان مجرد امكانية حدوث الفعل (أي أن احتمال حدوث الفعل سيكون أقل)

✗ If you leave children alone in the kitchen, they might have an accident.

✗ If you don't put shopping in a safe place, the children might fall over it.

What will happen if + مضارع بسيط + فاعل ؟

What will + مصدر + فاعل + if + مضارع بسيط + فاعل ؟

✍ I'll go to the club if I have some free time.

✍ ?

✍ What ?

✍ If I find your book, I'll give it back to you.

✍ ?

✍ What ?

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. If you don't well, you won't pass the exam.

- a) study b) studying c) to study d) studied

2. You will catch the train if you up early.

- a) got b) gets c) get d) getting

3. If the weather is nice tomorrow, we might to the beach.

- a) go b) went c) goes d) going

4. If you study hard, you get high marks.

- a) will b) would c) won't d) wouldn't

5. You will be safe you don't move near an octopus.

- a) so b) although c) if d) but

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. If you study hard, you won't pass the test.

(.....)

2. If Ali got up early, he will catch the bus.

(.....)



Don't Forget

Countable and uncountable nouns



الأسماء التي تُعد والتي لا تُعد

Countable nouns

الأسماء التي تُعد

(1) الاسم الذي يعد له مفرد وله جمع ويأخذ (a - an) في المفرد وتحذفان في الجمع .
a book → books an egg → eggs

(2) ويمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الاسم الذي يعد .
(some – any – a lot of - many – few)
(a lot of books – few pens – many pounds – some shirts – any stories)

Uncountable nouns

الأسماء التي لا تُعد

(1) الاسم الذي لا يعد لا يمكن عده ولا يأخذ (a - an) في المفرد .
water - money - music - bread - news - information - oil

(2) ويمكن استخدام هذه الكلمات مع الاسم الذي لا يعد .
(a lot of – much – little – some – any)
(a lot of information – some money – little water – much milk – any news)
(3) الأسماء الآتية لا تعد ودائماً جمع وليس لها مفرد:

police, youth شباب , clothes,

	تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة خبرية مثبتة و في سؤالي العرض والطلب.
some	<p>- My mother knows some good stories. (اسم يعد)</p> <p>- I drank some water. (اسم لا يعد)</p> <p>- Would you like some tea? (عرض)</p> <p>- Can I have some of these apples? (طلب)</p>
	تأتي قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد في جملة استفهامية أو منفية.
any	<p>- I don't want any stamps. (اسم يعد)</p> <p>- I didn't drink any milk. (اسم لا يعد)</p> <p>تستخدم لنفي <u>some</u> مع نفي الفعل.</p> <p>- I bought <u>some</u> books. - I <u>didn't</u> buy <u>any</u> books.</p> <p>- He has <u>some</u> money. - He <u>doesn't</u> have <u>any</u> money.</p>
	تأتي في الجمل المنفية عندما يكون الفعل مثبتاً.
no	<p>- There were no shops open. - I have no money.</p> <p>تستخدم لنفي <u>some</u> مع فعل مثبت وتساوى <u>not</u> <u>any</u></p> <p>- She has <u>some</u> money. - She has <u>no</u> money.</p> <p>- I bought <u>some</u> books. - I bought <u>no</u> books.</p>

	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة .</p> <p>- I have got a lot of friends.</p>
a lot of	<p>- I have got a lot of money.</p> <p>يمكن استخدام كلمة (a lot) بدون (of) ولايتبعها اسم وتأتى فى آخر الجملة.</p> <p>- I like reading stories <u>a lot</u>. (very much)</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة .</p>
lots of	<p>- There are lots of apples.</p> <p>- Lots of us like English.</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد فى النفي و الاستفهام .</p>
many	<p>- I haven't got many friends.</p> <p>- Have you got many friends? <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير الى عدد (أكثر من اللازم).</p>
too many	<p>- There are too many people in the hall.</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد فى النفي و الاستفهام.</p>
much	<p>- I haven't got much money.</p> <p>- Have you got much money?</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير الى كمية (أكثر من اللازم).</p>
too much	<p>- There is too much juice in the bottle.</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير الى عدد قليل ولكن يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.</p>
a few	<p>- I have a few pounds. (enough)</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير الى عدد قليل ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.</p>
few	<p>- I have few pounds. (not enough)</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير الى عدد (أقل من اللازم).</p>
too few	<p>- The pupils answered too few questions.</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير الى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.</p>
a little	<p>- I drank a little water. (enough)</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير الى كمية قليلة ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.</p>
little	<p>- I drank little water. (not enough)</p>
	<p>تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة وتشير الى عدد (أقل من اللازم).</p>
too little	<p>- She has got too little money.</p>
	<p>تستخدم للسؤال عن الكمية و يأتى بعدها اسم كمية ثم فعل مساعد.</p>
How much	<p>- How much milk is there in the fridge?</p> <p>تستخدم للسؤال عن الثمن و يأتى بعدها فعل مساعد ثم الفاعل.</p> <p>- How much is this dress?</p> <p>- How much does this dress cost?</p>
	<p>تستخدم للسؤال عن العدد ويأتى بعدها اسم جمع يُعد ثم فعل مساعد.</p>
How many	<p>- How many books did you buy?</p>

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. How rice do you need?
a) many b) often c) much d) long
2. She hasn't got books.
a) some b) a c) too d) any
3. Huda ate too sweets.
a) much b) less c) lot d) many
4. Have you got sisters or brothers?
a) ever b) any c) one d) some
5. How sisters have you got?
a) long b) many c) much d) number
6. They have been drinking too sweet drinks.
a) much b) many c) little d) any
7. I have homework than yesterday.
a) fewer b) much c) less d) many

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Ahmed ate a apple after lunch. (.....)
2. How many water do you drink. (.....)
3. How much friends have you got. (.....)
4. You shouldn't eat many sugar. (.....)
5. Mona has got less sweets than Asmaa. (.....)
6. Samy doesn't have some books. (.....)
7. I work in the science lab more of the time. (.....)
8. He drank many water because he was too thirsty (.....)
9. Maha has got fewer money than Mona. (.....)
10. Ahmed ate a apple after lunch. (.....)



Don't Forget

كلمات متشابهة فى
النطق ولها هجاء مختلف


meet	يقابل	meat	لحم	bought	اشترى	boat	مركب
see	يرى	sea	بحر	would	سوف	wood	خشب
write	يكتب	right	صحيح/يمين	too	أيضاً	two	اثنين
wait	ينتظر	weight	ارتفاع	for	من أجل	four	اربعة
buy	يشترى	by	بواسطة	their	ملكهم	there	هناك
know	يعرف	no	لا	our	ملكنا	hour	ساعة
knows	يعرف	nose	أنف	your	ملكك	you're	أنت تكون
saw	رأى	so	لذلك	high	عالي	hi	أهلاً
won	فاز	one	واحد	weak	ضعيف	week	أسبوع
ate	أكل	eight	ثمانية	son	ابن	sun	شمس
rode	ركب	road	طريق	flower	وردة	flour	دقيق
read	قرأ	red	أحمر	sum	مجموع-عملية	some	بعض



Don't Forget

الصفات Adjectives



❖ الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع , والصفة تسبق الاسم

❖ The Egyptian people are kind.

❖ I will rest in a comfortable hotel.

❖ لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل.

-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives	-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives
bored شاعر بالملل	boring مُمل	interested مهتم	interesting شيق
excited فرحان/منفعل	exciting مُثير	tired مُتعب	tiring مُتعب

❖ The match was exciting.

❖ When I saw the match, I was excited.

❖ و هناك نوعان من الصفات كالاتي :

1) Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

2) Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

[expensive , comfortable , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

Similarity	درجة التساوى	as ... (adj.) ... as
<p>❖ عند مقارنة التساوى نستخدم (as ... as) وتعنى مثل ولا بد أن تكون الصفة أصلية (طويلة أم قصيرة) ويأتى بعد as</p> <p>١- مفعول عبارة عن (n.) أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)</p> <p>❖ She is as young as him.</p> <p>٢- ضمير فاعل : (I, he, she, it, you, we, they) بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي :</p> <p>❖ She is as young as he is.</p> <p>❖ Sami is as tall as Ali. = Sami is the same height as Ali.</p> <p>❖ My car is as expensive as yours. = They are the same price.</p> <p>❖ عند نفي صفة التساوى نستخدم (not as /so ... as)</p> <p>❖ Heba is older than Dina.</p> <p>❖ Dina is not as/so old as Heba.= ❖ Dina isn't the same age as Heba</p> <p>❖ They are not the same age.</p>		

Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة			
Adjective type		comparative degree	superlative degree
إذا انتهت الصفة بحرفان ساكنان نضيف est, er	tall	taller than	the tallest
إذا انتهت الصفة بـ e نضيف st, r	nice	nicer than	the nicest
	wide	wider than	the widest
	large	larger than	the largest
إذا كانت الصفة تنتهى بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك واحد يُضاعف الحرف الساكن	hot	hotter than	the hottest
	thin	thinner than	the thinnest
	big	bigger than	the biggest

Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة			
Adjective type		Comparative degree	Superlative degree
إذا انتهت الصفة ذات المقطعين بـ y تُقلب الى i عند إضافة est, er	happy	happier than	the happiest
	heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
	funny	funnier than	the funniest
صفات ذات مقطعين أو أكثر	honest	more honest than less honest than	the most the least } honest

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة			
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Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>good / well</i>	<i>better than</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad / ill</i>	<i>worse than</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>little</i>	<i>less than</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>many / much</i>	<i>more than</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>late</i>	<i>later than</i>	<i>the latest</i>
<i>far</i> مسافة - زمن - أكثر	<i>farther than</i> مكان <i>further than</i> شيء معنوي	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>

Supply the missing parts in the following mini-dialogues:-

1. Hassan is asking Gamal about Lake Nasser.

Hassan :

Gamal : Lake Nasser is the biggest lake in Egypt.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. Nasser is five years than Fayez.

a) older b) old c) oldest d) the oldest

2. A car is expensive than a plane.

a) more b) least c) less d) fewer

3. English is the important language.

a) many b) more c) much d) most

Write questions using the words in brackets:-

1. Magdy is nicer than Ali. (Who)

.....

2. I like English more than Arabic. (Which)

.....

Read and correct the underlined words:-

1. Ali is the same age like Salim. (.....)

2. I am old than my brother. (.....)

3. A car is more expensive than a plane. (.....)

4. The film is interested. (.....)

5. He is interesting in designing clothes. (.....)



Exercise on vocabulary

Read and correct the underlined words: -

1. Nurses look up patients in hospitals. (.....)
2. He is good in English. (.....)
3. Eating vegetables is good at your health. (.....)
4. I don't write to my pen friend with Arabic. (.....)
5. I want you for learn new things every day. (.....)
6. Hesham is in his way to Aswan today. (.....)
7. We can see at our eyes. (.....)
8. We hear in our ears. (.....)
9. He arrived home in 9 o'clock. (.....)
10. We don't go to school in Friday. (.....)
11. He will speak in TV this evening. (.....)
12. Adel is pumping on his bicycle tyre. (.....)
13. I listen to the news at the radio. (.....)
14. I live on El-Arish. (.....)
15. Thank you on helping me, Mona? (.....)
16. Mona is interested on playing. (.....)
17. Heba is careful on her money. (.....)
18. The plate is full in rice. (.....)
19. Please, turn of the TV; I want to sleep. (.....)
20. She went to school at half and seven. (.....)
21. A polite person always takes more than he needs. (.....)
22. I can't carry this box. It's light. (.....)
23. Put your money in a safely place. (.....)
24. The glass is full, there is nothing in it. (.....)
25. People get very dry when they swim. (.....)
26. It's very safe to cross busy roads. (.....)
27. He is interesting in designing clothes. (.....)
28. She is polite and quite. (.....)
29. It's not rough, it's delicious. (.....)
30. Air slowly gets warmer when you climb a mountain. (.....)
31. Mr Sayed is very help. (.....)
32. People who can't hear are blind. (.....)
33. Eating many sweets is a good habit. (.....)
34. "Hard-working" is the opposite of "noisy". (.....)
35. He is impolite and greed. (.....)
36. "Well" is the verb from "good". (.....)

37. The palm is the outside of a hand. (.....)
38. He speaks loud. (.....)
39. Stones float in water. (.....)
40. When water freezes, it turns into steam. (.....)
41. The sun falls in the morning. (.....)
42. Ali wanted to lend a pen from Hassan. (.....)
43. He should give a rest because he is tired. (.....)
44. A butcher buys meat. (.....)
45. Water condenses when we heat it. (.....)
46. The top of the house is called floor. (.....)
47. A storm is a line of high water on the sea. (.....)
48. Spell means to drop water, milk, juice, or other things. (.....)
49. A seller works on a ship. (.....)
50. A pilot fixes cars. (.....)
51. A TV reporter checks and fixes engines. (.....)
52. A nurse works in a garage. (.....)
53. A farmer works on a lab. (.....)
54. My father is a doctor. He works in a big garage. (.....)
55. Farmers keep sugar cane to get sugar. (.....)
56. We keep chickens to get milk. (.....)
57. We keep cows for wool. (.....)
58. We can see with our ears. (.....)
59. We hold a pen with our feet. (.....)
60. Amira can feel with her tongue. (.....)
61. We fell with our noses. (.....)
62. We can see with our ears. (.....)
63. We smell our food with our tongue. (.....)
64. We feel with our tongue. (.....)
65. We listen to the radio with our eyes. (.....)
66. We smell flowers with our fingers. (.....)
67. What does this food sound like? (.....)
68. Those flowers taste very nice. (.....)
69. This idea voices great. (.....)
70. He told me not to do noise. (.....)
71. My brother like doing friends on the internet. (.....)
72. Give sure that you closed the door. (.....)
73. Scientists make lots of experiments. (.....)
74. Computers can make difficult sums quickly. (.....)
75. Every summer we go to Alexandria and swim in the see. (.....)
76. The tour guide is going to meet the tourists at the (.....)

airport.

77. We sea with our eyes. (.....)
78. Magdy has red many stories about lions. (.....)
79. Mother bought sum meat yesterday. (.....)
80. Can you help me lend my car, please? (.....)
81. John's boat thank very quickly. (.....)
82. Computers can store enormous qualities of information. (.....)
83. We need a healthy date to give us energy. (.....)
84. I don't mend eating fish. (.....)
85. Mr is a short form of etcetera. (.....)
86. Mr is the abbreviation for a woman who may be single or married. (.....)
87. She cut meat with pliers. (.....)
88. We use knife to hit nails. (.....)
89. Knives have very sharp handles. (.....)
90. A lorry is used to plough the field. (.....)
91. A hammer is used to make holes in wood. (.....)
92. Reading is my favourite happy. (.....)
93. Blind people can't hear. (.....)
49. Deaf people can't see. (.....)
95. My address is Egyptian. (.....)
96. We have got three senses. (.....)
97. There is a lake of water in the street. (.....)
98. Bodies get energy from wood. (.....)
99. When water freezes, it turns into tea. (.....)
100. My mother buys vegetables at the butcher's. (.....)
101. The Pacific Sea is larger than the Red Sea. (.....)
102. Never crash the road when the traffic is red. (.....)
103. Old people comb the stairs very slowly. (.....)
104. His old was six when he went to school. (.....)
105. I have got five lessons on the day. (.....)
106. Noha always brushes his teeth. (.....)
107. While he was using the knife, he cut him. (.....)
108. If you leave sharp knives on the table, children might hurt herself. (.....)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :-

1. A is a person who sells meat.
a) teacher b) butcher c) nurse d) pilot
2. Mum was when Dad was late.
a) safe b) happy c) cheerful d) worried
3. Wood in water.
a) cools b) floats c) sinks d) hits
4. Scientists find new for people who are ill.
a) games b) jobs c) sports d) medicines
5. Yoghurt has fewer than ice cream.
a) sugar b) taste c) milk d) calories
6. Computers can work quickly and with large quantity of information.
a) accurate b) accurately c) not accurate d) an accurate
7. The sailors died because their ship in a storm.
a) thank b) thanked c) sink d) sank
8. We get from wheat.
a) four b) floor c) flour d) flower
9. The museum is full of
a) treasures b) temples c) stones d) pyramids
10. my instructions and you'll understand what to do.
a) Go b) Walk c) Leave d) Follow
11. My cousin will get married next week. The will be on Friday evening.
a) birthday b) meeting c) wedding d) trip
12. When they saw the, they knew that there was a fire.
a) smell b) smoke c) sky d) rain
13. My son wants to take everything for himself, he is
a) lazy b) greedy c) rich d) kind
14. are used to hold or cut metal.
a) Saws b) Needles c) Pliers d) Nails
15. people can't see.
a) Blind b) Lazy c) Strong d) Deaf
16. We can taste with our
a) noses b) tongues c) ears d) eyes
17. The farmer used a tractor to his field.
a) water b) paint c) plough d) plane

18. I don't have any tools, so I need to some.
 a) borrow b) lend c) give d) sell
19. When water boils, it
 a) sinks b) condenses c) freezes d) evaporates
20. This chocolate sweet and delicious.
 a) touches b) looks c) tastes d) feels
21. We usually have lunch at a
 a) bakery b) clinic c) museum d) restaurant
22. A balanced is good for your health.
 a) diet b) vitamin c) protein d) fruit
23. Farmers keep sheep and animals for
 a) eggs b) wood c) water d) meat
24. All people hate a person.
 a) friendly b) greedy c) helpful d) good
25. The patient should follow the doctor's
 a) ideas b) information c) instructions d) car
26. The water which you see inside a car window is
 a) evaporation b) condensation c) separation d) boiling
27. People can touch with their
 a) tongues b) fingers c) noses d) ears
28. Sales assistant help in shops.
 a) drivers b) customers c) patients d) travellers
29. The computer is a useful
 a) invention b) invitation c) inventor d) invents
30. King Khufu was buried in ainside the Great Pyramid.
 a) palace b) flat c) tomb d) wall
31. She bought a kilo of to make some bread.
 a) flower b) floor c) food d) flour
32. He has no friends, so he lives
 a) only b) good c) alone d) busy
33. A car is expensive than a plane.
 a) more b) least c) less d) fewer
34. book is yours? - The red one.
 a) Who b) Whose c) Which d) Who's
35. My brother can swim and can I.
 a) either b) neither c) as d) so
36. Ahmed writes for Al-Ahram. He is a/an
 a) engineer b) reporter c) lawyer d) teacher

37. people use sign language to communicate.
 a) Weak b) Tall c) Blind d) Deaf
38. When we want to count the energy in food, we count the
 a) salt b) calories c) metres d) liters
39. means to drop water or other things.
 a) Spill b) Spell c) Spent d) Slept
40. Her two are playing chess and collecting stamps.
 a) sports b) hobbies c) games d) subjects
41. Have you been pumping the tyres of your car?
 a) on b) out c) in d) up
42. We can smell with our
 a) ear b) eye c) nose d) mouth
43. “.....” this abbreviation means Mister.
 a) Sat b) Lab c) Mr d) Dr
44. Doctors use computers to their patients.
 a) kill b) examine c) eat d) drink
45. We can see with our
 a) eyes b) fingers c) ears d) nose
46. Mr Mohammed will us English next year.
 a) learn b) teach c) listen d) study
47. do sums very quickly.
 a) Carpenters b) Compasses c) Computers d) Camels
48. She took her son to hospital because of his
 a) happiness b) illness c) hunger d) love
49. Mr is short for
 a) doctor b) missis c) miss d) mister
50. We use to sew with.
 a) needles b) pliers c) scissors d) drills
51. When water freezes, it turns into
 a) ice b) vapour c) drops d) rain
52. He went to the ticket office to a plane ticket.
 a) reserve b) send c) write d) play
53. The woman has her baby.
 a) fed b) eaten c) drink d) cooked
54. use a lot of tools.
 a) Carpenters b) Chickens c) Cousins d) Writers
55. We with our noses.
 a) smell b) feel c) taste d) see

56. There are a lot of ancient in the museum.
 a) sailors b) tickets c) treasures d) tourists
57. We use English to other people in different countries.
 a) contact b) write c) see d) look
58. is turning steam into water.
 a) Rain b) Evaporation c) Condensation d) Clouds
59. The police couldn't catch the thief because he
 a) escaped b) climbed c) jumped d) walked
60. I ate a lot of cakes. It was
 a) salty b) delicious c) sharp d) horrible
61. Stones in water.
 a) float b) floats c) sink d) sinks
62. Mona decided to a place on the bus.
 a) reserve b) buy c) sit d) stand
63. They in a boat around the world last year.
 a) sailed b) drove c) flew d) rode
64. She made a of coffee but she forgot to drink it.
 a) dish b) plate c) box d) cup
65. You don't pay any money to join the website. It's
 a) fast b) expensive c) bad d) free
66. I am not in painting.
 a) good b) keen c) interested d) fond
67. Computers can sums quickly and accurately.
 a) did b) make c) do d) had
68. Nora's hobby is stamps.
 a) collecting b) giving c) stealing d) sailing
69. Braille's writing is used in many countries.
 a) language b) system c) poem d) story
70. Good mothers look their families day and night.
 a) after b) for c) up d) out
71. Those heavy stones were on to the walls.
 a) leave b) left c) lift d) lifted
72. I haven't got any to fix this wood to the wall.
 a) pliers b) knives c) needles d) nails
73. A is somewhere you wash dishes in the kitchen.
 a) sink b) thing c) wave d) cave
74. Abdullah met his daughter at the of the Great Pyramid.
 a) enter b) entrance c) tourist d) treasure

75. Sign language is a way of talking to people with hands and fingers.
 a) deaf b) blind c) rich d) poor
76. Good students follow teacher's
 a) advice b) advise c) devise d) advises
77. You tired. You should have a rest.
 a) appear b) look c) taste d) smell
78. The blade of the knife feels
 a) quiet b) loud c) delicious d) sharp
79. Scientists do experiments in
 a) shops b) workshops c) clinics d) labs
80. A flight attendant works on a
 a) bus b) train c) plane d) ship
81. When water, it changes into ice.
 a) cools b) freezes c) forms d) rises
82. A line of water on the sea is called “.....”.
 a) storm b) wind c) river d) wave
83. The pilot used his to ask for help.
 a) TV b) radio c) cassette d) pan
84. It is very hot. I will the window for you.
 a) wash b) open c) close d) repair
85. Farmers grow sugar cane to get
 a) eggs b) sugar c) cotton d) flour
86. We sheep to get wool and meat.
 a) keep b) grow c) play d) plant
87. The rice tastes very She put too much salt in it.
 a) delicious b) salty c) sweet d) hard
88. What of person are you?
 a) kind b) colour c) language d) time
89. The child pointed the plane in the sky.
 a) on b) to c) for d) of
90. My uncle has a lot of money; he is
 a) poor b) polite c) rich d) lazy
91. The film I saw was sothat I decided to see it again.
 a) boring b) interesting c) expensive d) lazy
92. A healthy diet gives us the right of energy.
 a) sums b) numbers c) quantities d) words

93. The travellers died in the sea because there weren't enough
- a) boots b) cars c) ship d) lifeboats
94. do you spend your weekend?
- a) Where b) What c) Who d) Which
95. Huda the dishes after washing them.
- a) cleans b) breaks c) dries d) drops
96. The students are a science experiment now.
- a) making b) doing c) playing d) giving
97. When water is heated, it
- a) boils b) condenses c) melts d) turns
98. Hany is a pupil. He helps all his classmates.
- a) greedy b) helpful c) bad d) lazy
99. The butcher is cutting meat a knife.
- a) by b) with c) from d) of
100. Giza is famous for its
- a) museums b) Pyramids c) stones d) temples
101. are used to cut paper and cloth.
- a) Scissors b) Needles c) Drills d) Hammers
102. Hesham is interested computer.
- a) on b) of c) at d) in
103. A is someone who works at sea.
- a) pilot b) businessman c) sailor d) teacher
104. A is a special finger on your hand.
- a) palm b) thumb c) skin d) toe
105. Hend had a bad dream and she was very
- a) frightened b) happy c) fight d) sleep
106. Water rises in the sky.
- a) light b) vapour c) rain d) amount
107. "Well" is the of good.
- a) noun b) verb c) adverb d) adjective
108. people take more than they need.
- a) Polite b) Greedy c) Famous d) Friendly
109. Computers are, we use them in different ways.
- a) fixed b) changeable c) flexible d) steady
110. is made of animal hair.
- a) Plastic b) Wood c) Wool d) Wall
111. A enjoys designing new clothes.
- a) TV reporter b) scientist c) clothes designer d) teacher

112. Computers can lots of electronic information.
 a) store b) continue c) make d) take
113. I'm doing my homework, Nora. What you?
 a) for b) about c) at d) in
114. A huge sea is called a /an
 a) lake b) ocean c) canal d) river
115. Travelling by sea is called
 a) seeing b) selling c) sailing d) sawing
116. P.E is written of physical education.
 a) abbreviation b) abbreviate c) long d) short
117. The teacher sure that the lessons are understood.
 a) brings b) goes c) takes d) makes
118. We use a to cut wood with.
 a) hammer b) pliers c) saw d) needle
119. Tamer makes other people laugh. He is really
 a) boring b) funny c) greedy d) noisy
120. Farmers grow to get flour.
 a) cotton b) sugar cane c) wheat d) vegetables
121. A small amount of liquid is called a /an
 a) ice b) cloud c) snow d) drop
122. "Dead" is the opposite of
 a) live b) alive c) leave d) death
123. He is so that all his friends like him.
 a) careless b) carelessly c) kind d) unkind
124. Computers will machines in the future.
 a) fly b) store c) take d) design
125. I'm tired. I must have a
 a) restaurant b) rest c) work d) job
126. My friend is ill. I will take him to the
 a) bakery b) garage c) school d) clinic
127. Programs are which tell computers what to do.
 a) instructions b) quantities c) noises d) electricians
128. When something goes down under the water, you can say
 that it
 a) floats b) swims c) runs d) sinks
129. A must think fast and speak well.
 a) carpenter b) mechanic c) TV reporter d) doctor
130. We can answer these questions
 a) easy b) easily c) easier d) easiest

131. We can with our ears.
 a) see b) hear c) feel d) taste
132. Soha is reading a book about the of the pyramids.
 a) historical b) history c) historic d) historian
133. I love writing letters English.
 a) on b) in c) with d) for
134. Reham has been her computer lesson.
 a) learning b) filling c) trying d) eating
135. We use a needle to cloth.
 a) saw b) sew c) sow d) see
136. My best friend is Ali. We like football.
 a) too b) second c) both d) same
137. is used with a married or single woman.
 a) Miss b) Mr c) Ms d) Mrs
138. We have five
 a) legs b) eyes c) senses d) arms
139. There is a fire. Ask help, please.
 a) on b) in c) for d) by
140. My friend me a pen yesterday.
 a) borrowed b) lent c) landed d) took
141. Egyptians were very happy when their team the match.
 a) lost b) won c) sold d) said
142. Cotton clothes smooth.
 a) sound b) smell c) feel d) taste
143. To keep, you should exercise more.
 a) fit b) fat c) weak d) fix
144. A does experiment in his lab.
 a) scientist b) carpenter c) cook d) manager
145. The kind and quantity of food which we eat is called our
 a) menu b) health c) energy d) diet
146. Food gives us
 a) energy b) sleep c) weakness d) polite
147. Yesterday, Ali bought a to read.
 a) magazine b) pen c) stamp d) spoon
148. You should turn a tap after use.
 a) off b) of c) on d) in
149. We wear a jumper when it is very
 a) hot b) cold c) dry d) nice

150. I like Egypt and people.
 a) her b) their c) his d) its
151. We use for making holes.
 a) drills b) hammers c) nails d) great
152. I couldn't answer the question because it was very
 a) easy b) difficult c) nice d) great
153. I will feel if I get good marks.
 a) angry b) tired c) happy d) unhappy
154. In few years, we will probably drive cars.
 a) flexible b) terrified c) electric d) noisy
155. We a pen with our fingers.
 a) hold b) write c) catch d) see
156. Rich people help poor people.
 a) can't b) should c) are d) shouldn't
157. My bag is full many books.
 a) with b) off c) of d) in
158. I can't carry this bag. It's too
 a) light b) small c) easy d) heavy
159. When water boils, it turns into
 a) ice b) drop c) rain d) steam
160. A is a person who flies a plane.
 a) pilot b) sailor c) diver d) butcher
161. The top of a house is called a
 a) floor b) roof c) handle d) shop
162. He his car to his work every day.
 a) rides b) drives c) flies d) sails
163. We our food with our tongue.
 a) listen to b) taste c) touch d) see
164. Hesham is going to meet from America at the pyramids.
 a) kings b) sailors c) farmers d) tourists
165. A works with tourists and other visitors.
 a) doctor b) TV reporter c) hotel manager d) butcher
166. He is He can't hear.
 a) short b) dumb c) blind d) deaf
167. I asked my sister to me a cup of tea.
 a) make b) do c) take d) have
168. What is your ? – I'm Egyptian.
 a) language b) nationality c) job d) subject

169. To stay in the hotel, you should complete this
 a) form b) farm c) from d) frame
170. How are you going to stay in our hotel?
 a) much b) long c) many d) tall
171. You can take photos with a
 a) pencil b) camera c) hammer d) map
172. We use a hammer to nails.
 a) hit b) cut c) sew d) saw
173. We go to the to buy meat.
 a) chemist's b) butcher's c) bakery d) zoo
174. Now computers are getting and cheaper.
 a) bigger b) smaller c) expensive d) slower
175. The family went on a in the park.
 a) voyage b) flight c) picnic d) journey
176. John is my favourite friend from England.
 a) book b) pen c) pencil d) boy
177. Arabic is my favourite
 a) subject b) matter c) sport d) hobby
178. Mum usually shopping on Saturdays
 a) runs b) walks c) goes d) talks
179. Samar is good reading and speaking.
 a) in b) with c) at d) on
180. When I'm, I drink much water.
 a) cold b) calm c) warm d) hot
181. We plant cotton plant to get
 a) eggs b) cotton c) bread d) wool
182. Farmers keep buffaloes to get meat and
 a) salt b) sugar c) eggs d) milk
183. You should your hands before you eat.
 a) wash b) cut c) iron d) climb
184. The abbreviation means a room for science.
 a) St b) lab c) Dr d) M.S
185. Computers can store
 a) food b) money c) information d) time
186. Website helps you to choose who you would like to
 a) tell b) contact c) speak d) play
187. Would you like to friends overseas?
 a) make b) do c) write d) complete
188. I like short English stories.
 a) leaving b) doing c) reading d) touching

Finish the following dialogue :-

1

Yara's mother is looking for her.

Mother : Where are you, Yara?

Yara : I'm in the , mum.

Mother : In the kitchen! What are you doing?

Yara : I'm doing an

Mother : What is it about?

Yara : I'm..... some water to get some steam.

Mother : What do you learn from this experiment?

Yara : I learn about

2

Adel is talking to a French tourist.

Adel : Where do you come from?

Tourist : I come from France.

Adel : do you visit Egypt?

Tourist : To enjoy

Adel : Did you hear about the Pyramids?

Tourist : Yes,

Adel : Do you know how you can go there?

Tourist : Yes, I can go by

3

Rana is asking Noha about her father's job.

Rana : What is your father's job?

Noha : He is

Rana : Where does he work?

Noha : In a big in Cairo.

Rana : does he work with?

Noha : He works with ill or injured people.

Rana : How does he help them?

Noha : He them to find why they are ill and give them medicines.

4

Magdi watches too much TV.

Father : What are you doing, Magdi?



Magdi :
Father : I think you have been watching TV a lot.
..... have you been watching it?
Magdi : I have been watching it for 3 hours.
Father : This is too much. You watch less
TV. It's not good for your eyes.
Magdi : OK, Dad. I will turn it

5

Nader : What's your favourite sport?
Hany : Basketball.
Nader : Where do you?
Hany : I play it
Nader : do you play it?
Hany : I play it a week.

6

Secretary : What's your name, please?
Visitor : My name is Magdy Hassan.
Secretary : What's your?
Visitor : It's 21 Ramses, street, Abbassiya.
Secretary : And were you born?
Visitor : I was born March 16th 1964.
Secretary : is your phone number?
Visitor : It's 118010022156.

7

Noha and Soha are talking about Soha's father.
Noha : How are you, Soha?
Soha : I'm , thanks.
Noha : What's your father's?
Soha : He is a
Noha : does he work?
Soha : He works in a hospital.

8

A father is asking his son about computers.

- Father : What is the most important invention?
 Son :
 Father : When was it first invented?
 Son : About 60 years ago.
 Father : How was it at that time?
 Son : It was
 Father : How is it today?
 Son : It is
 Father : Why is it so important?
 Son : Because

9

Omar is talking to Mohamed about the blind.

- Omar : What is wrong with the blind?
 Mohamed :
 Omar :?
 Mohamed : They use Braille system.
 Omar : What is Braille system?
 Mohamed :
 Omar : Is it easy or difficult?
 Mohamed :

10

- Omar : What's your mother's job?
 Adel : She is
 Omar : Where?
 Adel : She works at a prep school
 Omar :?
 Adel : Yes, I've got a brother.
 Omar : I'm happy to meet you.
 Adel :



11

- Ahmed : I.....you yesterday but nobody answered.
- Khalid : Yes, we were all at the
- Ahmed : What did you see there?
- Khalid : We saw different animals.
- Ahmed : Did you the lion?
- Khalid : Yes, I did. I was very when I saw it.

12

Fatma is asking Aya about her father who is ill.

- Fatma : How is your father today?
- Aya : He is
- Fatma : What is the with him?
- Aya : He has a very bad cold.
- Fatma : What is the thing to do?
- Aya : He see a doctor
- Fatma : That's a very good idea.

13

Mostafa has bought a new mobile phone.

- Adel : Have you got a mobile phone?
- Mostafa : Yes,
- Adel : did you buy it?
- Mostafa : I bought it the market.
- Adel : How money did you pay for it?
- Mostafa : 1500 pounds.

14

Two friends are talking about jobs.

- Sara : What is your father's job?
- Hend :
- Sara :work?
- Hend : He works in a hospital.
- Sara : How does he help his?
- Hend : He examines them and gives them



15

Shaimaa has been away for a while.

- Rana : How are you?
 Shaimaa : Fine, thanks.
 Rana : Where have you , Shaimaa?
 Shaimaa : To my grandfather's
 Rana : Where is that farm?
 Shaimaa : It's near Port Said.
 Rana : What does your grandfather keep?
 Shaimaa : He
 Rana : Why does he keep these animals?
 Shaimaa : To get

16

Ahmed is talking to Ali whose hobby is playing chess.

- Ahmed : What's your favourite hobby?
 Ali : My favourite hobby is
 Ahmed :you first play it?
 Ali : When I was six.
 Ahmed : Who did you play it with?
 Ali : I played it with
 Ahmed : have you been playing chess?
 Ali : I have been playing it for seven years.

17

A teacher is asking Salma about the importance of computers.

- Teacher : Have you got a computer, Salma?
 Salma : Yes, I have.
 Teacher : What can a computer do?
 Salma : It can huge quantities of information.
 Teacher : Why is a computer?
 Salma : Because it's flexible and
 Teacher : Where are computers used now?
 Salma : In banks, at home and in



18

Samir meets Tom who is English and asks him some questions.

- Samir : What's your nationality?
 Tom : I'm
 Samir : What's your number, please?
 Tom : It's five seven nine zero seven four nine.
 Samir : What's your date of?
 Tom : I was born on 15th June 1970.
 Samir : Are you or single?
 Tom : I'm still single.

19

Hisham and Ahmed are talking about pen friends.

- Hisham : This is the photo of my pen friend.
 Ahmed : Really. What's his?
 Hisham : Bill Smith.
 Ahmed : And where from?
 Hisham : He's from England.
 Ahmed : is his hobby?
 Hisham : He's interested in stamps.

20

- Salwa : Have you ever to the zoo?
 Randa : Yes, of course. We go there every holiday.
 Salwa : So, you enjoy watching different animals,you?
 Randa : Yes, of course.
 Salwa : When did you last to the zoo?
 Randa : I haven't been there three months.

21

Heba asked Soha why she wasn't at home.

- Heba : Hello Soha, Where have you been?
 Soha : I have to Zagazig.
 Heba : Why you go there?
 Soha : I was visiting my grandmother was ill.
 Heba : How did you stay there?
 Soha : About a week.



Read and match :-

1

(A)

1. This is the girl
2. Goats give us
3. Computers
4. Rain is
5. This is the book

(B)

- a. milk and meat.
- b. water from the sky.
- c. which my friend bought.
- d. who wrote the lesson.
- e. cutting wood.
- f. store information.

2

(A)

1. Although blind people cant see
2. He is greedy,
3. Making models is the hobby
4. When water cools,
5. Farmers keep cows

(B)

- a. it turns into ice.
- b. to get wool.
- c. to get meat and milk.
- d. they can learn.
- e. which I enjoy a lot.
- f. so we all don't like him.

3

(A)

1. We keep goats to
2. This is the car
3. Computers are
4. A knife is used for
5. This is the girl

(B)

- a. cutting food.
- b. who won the prize.
- c. to control robots.
- d. machines which follow instructions.
- e. which my father bought.
- f. get milk and meat.

4

(A)

1. When we phoned Ali yesterday,
2. When I leave school,
3. Huda and Maha always have
4. Ramy wears a heavy jumper
5. Mona enjoys feeding

(B)

- a. milk, eggs, bread and cheese for breakfast.
- b. chickens and goats with her mother.
- c. he was watching TV.
- d. I will probably be a pilot.
- e. when it is very hot.
- f. when the weather is very cold.

**5****(A)**

1. Braille is special writing
2. The sailors died because
3. Condensation means
4. You must put
5. We grow wheat

(B)

- a. their ship sank in a storm.
- b. to get flour.
- c. water turning into water vapour.
- d. for blind people.
- e. water vapour turning into water.
- f. a stamp on the envelope.

6**(A)**

1. Students should read
2. Hammers are used
3. When you boil water,
4. Would you prefer to
5. As soon as he comes,

(B)

- a. it turns into steam.
- b. my brother.
- c. we are going to have lunch.
- d. to hit nails.
- e. drink tea or coffee?
- f. different kinds of books.

7**(A)**

1. The player kicked the ball
2. This is the car
3. "Rd" is
4. I'm good at English
5. We can smell

(B)

- a. but I'm bad at science.
- b. with our fingers.
- c. with our nose.
- d. and scored a goal.
- e. short form of "road".
- f. which my father bought.

8**(A)**

1. People who cant see
2. Glass feels smooth
3. When water boils,
4. There are five vowels
5. Never sit too near the TV

(B)

- a. it turns into steam.
- b. in the English language.
- c. are called blind.
- d. when you watch a film.
- e. but wood feels hard.
- f. are called deaf.



9

(A)

1. Steam is
2. A knife is used for
3. the great Pyramid
4. The library is a quiet place
5. We taste things

(B)

- a. where students read books.
- b. was built for King Khufu.
- c. with our tongues.
- d. hot water vapour.
- e. with our nose.
- f. cutting food.

10

(A)

1. Deaf people
2. The sun rises
3. Farmers keep goats to
4. A knife feels
5. The opposite of "wet"

(B)

- a. get milk and meat.
- b. very smooth.
- c. can't hear.
- d. is "dry".
- e. very sharp.
- f. in the east.

11

(A)

1. Some ancient kings were buried
2. This website is free, so
3. Wool is made from
4. "Ms" is used for
5. While I was having lunch,

(B)

- a. a single or married woman.
- b. in pyramids.
- c. a married woman.
- d. my uncle visited us.
- e. animal hair.
- f. you don't have to pay money.

12

(A)

1. If one of the killer whales is injured,
2. We use our tongues
3. Never put food on the gas
4. The library is a quiet place
5. The Great pyramid

(B)

- a. to taste food.
- b. where students read books.
- c. was built for King Khufu.
- d. to feel things.
- e. when you leave the house.
- f. the others will eat it.



13

(A)

1. He's lived in Cairo,
2. We can lose weight
3. You can study about maps
4. She spoke loudly because
5. If we play football in the street,

(B)

- a. she thought I didn't hear her.
- b. isn't he?
- c. in geography.
- d. by eating less rice.
- e. we might have an accident.
- f. hasn't he?

14

(A)

1. The top of the house
2. Condensing is
3. A chemist is a person
4. How long have you been
5. Snow is

(B)

- a. Turning vapour into water.
- b. is called the roof.
- c. ice which falls from the sky.
- d. who sells medicines.
- e. who controls the traffic.
- f. doing your homework?

15

(A)

1. You should eat
2. A clothes designer
3. Pliers are used to
4. The ambulance took
5. Before I get home,

(B)

- a. has good ideas for new clothes.
- b. the injured boy to hospital.
- c. I'm going to buy bread.
- d. hold or cut metal.
- e. fix pieces of wood together.
- f. fewer sweets.

16

(A)

1. I'm interested
2. Hammers are used
3. When you boil water,
4. Would you prefer to
5. As soon as he comes,

(B)

- a. it turns into steam.
- b. my brother.
- c. we are going to have lunch.
- d. to hit nails.
- e. drink tea or coffee.
- f. in computers.



17

(A)

1. Spoons are
2. As soon as our father comes,
3. He pumped up
4. May I have
5. He can't write

(B)

- a. a piece of cake, please.
- b. or read English.
- c. made of metal and plastic.
- d. we are going to have lunch.
- e. where we learn.
- f. the tyres of the car

18

(A)

1. Would you like to
2. I'd phone the doctor
3. She has won
4. Don't eat
5. The brain has

(B)

- a. left and right sides.
- b. two gold medals.
- c. too much rice.
- d. shopping after school?
- e. if I were you.
- f. my brother came.

Rearrange the fooling words to make correct sentences:-

1. good – polite – friendly – should – A – and – be – friend

2. with – help – We – always – house work – mum – the

3. like – the – is – today – What – weather?

4. at – meat – buy – We – butchers – the.

5. gives – heat – The sun – us – light – and.

6. a week – cinema – go – I – to – the – once.

7. rises – always – The – morning – sun – the – in.

8. a storm – when – use – there's – Sailors – lifeboat.



9. read – book – to – like – Which – would – you?

10. a killer whale – the others – injured – If – is – it – will eat.

11. transported – boat – by – The stones – the River Nile – were – on.

12. television – reporter – news – is – the – on – reading – The.

13. he – coming – When – home – is?

14. on – cut – all – the grass – yet – The man – hasn't – the tractor.

15. fed – has – the goat – and – the chickens – just – The boy.

16. teeth – got – have – bad – They – because – eat – much – sugar
– they.

17. eating – should – wash – You – fruit – it – before.

18. get up – Always – the bus – catch – early – to.

19. the – been – has – piano – practising – Noha – Why?

20. has – enormous – got – The – shark – teeth – white.

21. and – careful – burn – Be – yourself – don't.

22. built – new – A – school – year – was – last.

23. use – wood – a saw – We – to – cut – with.

24. a roof – of – is – top – The – called – a house.



Look at the picture and write a short paragraph of (4) sentences.

(The words in the box may help you.)

Buying a mobile phone

expensive – enough – money – thank

Yesterday, I went to a big shop to buy a mobile.

In a hospital

worried – ambulance – hospital – looked after – felt better

Mum felt ill last Sunday.

A trip to Luxor

by bus – friends – Karnak – happy

Last month, I went to Luxor.

The Pyramids

ancient – thousand of years – stone – tourists

We are proud of our pyramids.



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Farmer

gets up – works hard – grows – keeps – goes to bed

The farmer usually gets up early.

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On a farm

villages – tractors – plough – meat and milk – flour

Farmers keep animals and grow crops.

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Farm animals and birds

cows/milk – sheep/wool – hens/eggs – goats/meat

Farmers keep animals and birds.

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Tools

saw – hammer – nails – drill – useful

My father is a carpenter.

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A mechanic

workshop – repair – money – hard work

My father is a mechanic.

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A doctor

hospital – examine – medicine – helps

My uncle is a doctor.

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A fitness trainer

fitness – train – lesson – exercise

I am Rami. I like my job very much.

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Computers

send – store – planes – easier

Computers are everywhere today.

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Computers

flexible – information – do sums – help doctors

Computers are the most important invention.

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Computers

getting smaller and cheaper – store sums accurately – used in - teach

Computers are the most important modern invention.

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Watching TV

like – football matches – films – family – at night

Televisions are very important.

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Our senses

hear – smell – taste – see – feel

Our five senses help us a lot.

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Library

hobby – free time – English books – information

Reading is very interesting.

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My favourite sport

free time – in the club – friends – fit – goals

My favourite sport is playing football.

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My best friend

14 years old – in prep two – polite and friendly – interested in football

I have a friend called Hassan.

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Good students



get up – listen to – helpful – do homework – study

Good students do many things.

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Helping your mother

cooking – should – help – cutting – courgettes

You should help your mother in the kitchen.

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Sharks

warm – sharp – be careful – strong

Sharks are very dangerous sea animals.

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Vegetables and fruit

different kinds – fresh – energy – fit – calories

We should eat healthy food.

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Life in the future



better hospitals – more doctors – new medicine – new roads

In the future, we will have a better life.

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Water

very important – drinking – plants – desert into green land

No one can live without water.

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Sign language

hear – sign language – by using – special school

Hady is deaf.

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A car

made – big – move – wheels - fast

We use a car to go from one place to another.

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